The Chicago Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, June 26, 1872.

The Ballot bill, in the British House of Lords, has passed to a third reading.

Lord Dufferin, the new Governor General of the Dominion, arrived in Quebec yesterday, and formally assumed the duties of his new position.

The full text of the additional article to the Treaty of Washington (the gist of which has been given for the fiftieth time) will be found in another column.

A despatch this morning announces that Pendleton, Voorhees, and Stephens have declared in favor of the Cincinnati nominees. It is further stated that the two first named gentlemen will take the stump for Greeley.

The woman suffragists have at last found a champion who declines to consider herself a non-combatant. The lady in question drew a pistol on a venturesome tyrant for questioning her right to disturb a public meeting in San Francisco.

The *New York World* is finally convinced that the Baltimore Convention will nominate Greeley and Brown. It will not encourage a bolt unless the chances are promising for a successful move in that direction. The world revolves.

The Ohio State Democratic Convention will meet in Cleveland to-morrow. A conference of Liberal Republicans and Democrats will probably be held to-day, to consider the expediency of postponing the State nominations until after the Baltimore meeting.

Chicago parties are in Boston for the purpose of negotiating with Gilmore to secure an echo of the Great Jubilee in the shape of an orchestra of 500, and a chorus of 5,000. The maestro is willing to visit this city, provided the success of the enterprise can be assured financially.

The number of delegates already arrived at Springfield last evening indicate the largest gathering ever in attendance upon any political convention ever held in the State. Senator Trumbull, Hon. C. M. Clay, and Governor B. Gratz Brown will speak this afternoon.

It is stated, on good authority, that Minister Curtin, now on his way home from Russia, will, on his arrival in this country, announce his intention to support the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention. Titian J. Coffee, Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, will canvass Pennsylvania for Greeley and Brown.

It seems, according to the New York *Times*, that Sheriff Brennan has not heard of, or has forgotten, the municipal reform movement in that city last autumn. The paper above referred to figures up some $15,000 in the way of fees which that gentleman has either knowingly or mistakenly overcharged since the first of January.

The 20,000 builders, carpenters, and joiners, who have been for some time on a strike in London, for a reduction of hours, have now been joined by the masons and bricklayers. The strikers assert that their unions are strong, and that they are confident of success. On the other hand, the employers say that the demand does not justify the advance asked for.

A Boston despatch announces that, with all the accessories of the Great Coliseum, in the shape of a chorus of thousands, an orchestra of hundreds, and the martial music of two continents, including the colossal bass drum, the reception of the Great Dispenser of Collectorships and Post Offices was a flat failure. Mr. Sumner's speech must have found many readers in the New England States.

Yesterday's Congressional nominations were: Samuel J. Randall and Herman Vogelbach, Democrats, for two of the Philadelphia Districts; Major Saylor, Republican, of Huntington County, in the Tenth Indiana District; James H. Platt, Republican, in the Second Virginia District. The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Ninth Indiana District has been deferred until after the Baltimore Convention.

Pope Pius IX., in an address to the German Literary Club of Rome, declared that, despite German persecution, the Church remains triumphant. The German Government had been catechised concerning its recent action, but no reply had been received. A London despatch, in this connection, says that an explanation has been offered in the German Parliament, to the effect that the contemplated movement against the German Jesuits is solely in their political and not in their religious capacity; and that it must not be construed as exhibiting any antagonism to the Church of Rome. In the course of the debate on the Prescription bill in the German Parliament, it was asserted that the Jesuits were engaged in forming a Roman Catholic league in France, Italy, and Austria, and that some Germans belonging to the society have been induced to join.

The leading produce markets in this city were again moderately active, yesterday, with few changes in price. Mess pork was quiet, and a shade easier, closing at $12.40 cash, and $12.45a12.50 seller July. Lard was firmer, but quiet, closing at $8.85a8.90 cash, and $8.70 seller July. Meats were quiet and firmer, at 4 3-8a4 1-2c for shoulders, and 6 3-8a6 1-2c for short ribs. Highwines were less active, but strong, at 86c per gallon. Lake freights were less active, and a shade easier at 8c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was dull and 25c per brl lower. Wheat declined 1a3c, and was fairly active, closing at $1 28 1-4a1.28 1-2 cash, $1.28 3-4 seller July, and $1 25 3-4a1.26 seller August. Corn was active and a shade easier, closing at 42 1-2a42 5-8c cash; 42 7-8a43c, seller July, and 44 1-2a44 5-8c seller August. Oats were active and unchanged, closing at 29a29 1-4c cash; and 29 1-2a29 3-4c seller July. Rye was dull and lower at 60c for No. 2. Barley was nominally unchanged at 49a50c. The stocks of grain in store in this city are 1,264,132 bu wheat; 3,185,855 bu corn; 2,795,290 bu oats; 174,395 bu rye, and 109,616 bu barley. Hogs were in better supply, and prices eased off 5a10c, or to $3.70a4.10. The cattle and sheep markets were dull and unchanged.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, June 25—1 a. m.—Light to fresh northerly to westerly winds and clear and clearing weather for the South Atlantic and Middle States and for the western portion of New England during the day and eastern portion during to-night. Clear and partially cloudy weather from the Gulf to the Ohio Valley, and thence to Lake Erie, and the upper lake region with light to fresh southerly to easterly winds. Increasing cloudiness, fresh to brisk winds, and possibly rain, from Missouri to Lake Superior.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Michigan State University has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Benson J. Lossing.

—A stay of proceedings against Richard B. Connolly and Wm. M. Tweed, until a decision on the hearing of the appeal from the order of Judge Hogeboom in the general term was granted at Albany yesterday.

—While blasting at a furnace of the Crane Iron Works, at Catasauqua, Pa., yesterday morning, a premature explosion mortally injured the foreman John Hopkins. Thomas Hunt and two other men were slightly injured.

—Miss Ella Reid, a niece of Whitelaw Reid, of the New York *Tribune*, who is in Cedarville, Ohio, on a visit, while out riding yesterday, fell from her pony and was so seriously injured that her recovery is considered doubtful.

—The Connecticut House of Representatives has repealed the usury law of two hundred years' standing, fixing the rate of interest at six per cent, by vote of 131 to 46. It passed the Senate unanimously last week.

—N. B. Latta, of Monroe, Wis., convicted of counterfeiting, has been sentenced at Madison to ten years' imprisonment and $100 fine.

—Crop reports from nearly all parts of Wisconsin are very favorable. There were heavy rains north of Madison on Monday night.

—The railroad engineers between Astoria and Cornelius, Ore., found marks on the trails leading to the discovery of a box containing $57,000 in old Spanish coin and a quantity of jewelry.

POLITICAL.

Arrival of Delegates to Attend the Springfield Conventions.

Speculations in Regard to the Probable Nomination for Governor.

Mr. Trumbull Declines to Allow the Use of His Name in that Connection.

Grand Mass Meeting to be Held This Afternoon.

Speeches to be Made by Senator Trumbull, C. M. Clay, and Governor Brown.

Curtin, Pendleton, Voorhees, and Stephens to Support the Cincinnati Nominees.

ARRIVAL OF DELEGATES AT SPRINGFIELD—MASS MEETING LAST NIGHT—SPEECHES OF GOVERNOR PALMER, CASSIUS M. CLAY, AND OTHERS—THE PROGRAMME OF THE CONVENTIONS, ETC.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 25.—A mass meeting was held this evening in the State House Square. There were several stands, music, fireworks, over five thousand people, and immense enthusiasm. Governor Palmer welcomed the delegates, both Republican and Democratic, to the Capital, congratulated them upon the work of progress and reform upon which they had entered, and predicted the success of Greeley and Brown, and of the State ticket.

Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, was greeted with loud cheers. He told of the strong and growing feeling for Greeley in the South, of the gallantry with which the Southerners fought for what they believed at the time to be right, and of their readiness to forget and bury the past. They knew that the war and all its tragic events was over, and were ready to clasp hands with their Northern brethren over the bloody chasm that heretofore divided them, so that they might work unitedly for the good of a common country. [Cheers.] He had spoken in Illinois before in the interest of war, when war was inevitable and necessary, but, now that the war was over, he came with matured judgment to advocate the interests of peace. Greeley would heal all the wounds the war had made. He would be a guarantee of universal suffrage and universal amnesty. [Cheers.] The South was better prepared for peace than it had ever been for war. It should have peace in the full meaning of the term. [Applause.] Colored people and foreigners who had come here in search of freedom always had a friend in Greeley. He was the friend of freedom everywhere. In the South the white and colored population were uniting to support the friend of both, and they should do the same at the North. Grant's political career, when contested with Greeley, showed that the one had no particular politics until he was a candidate for office, while the other always had fixed principles. To those who said they wanted a strong Government, and believed in the centralization of power, he would reply that he wanted a strong people, and Greeley would restore to the people the power that was gradually stolen from them. [Cheers.]

John Wentworth made some remarks in his happiest vein, evoking the laughter and applause of the audience. Other gentlemen made speeches, and, at a late hour, the meetings dispersed with three hearty cheers for Greeley, Brown, Palmer, Trumbull, &c.

The city is filled with delegates to the Liberal and Democratic State Conventions, embracing many of the most prominent men in the State, and numerous delegations from neighboring counties. No such gathering has been seen here for years. During the day, and late into the night, there has been constant comparison of views, between delegates from various parts of the State. So far as Governor is concerned, Trumbull is supported by a large majority. He has, however, up to the present time, refused to accede to the propositions made him. He states that it is not a place that he desires; that it is well known that he is candidate for the Senate, and that he does not want to go before the people as a sham candidate, ostensibly running for a position he has no intention of filling. Governor Palmer is out of the field. He absolutely and utterly refuses to be a candidate, and supports Trumbull. He intends, however, to stump the State from end to end during the campaign. Governor Koerner is also in favor of Trumbull, and does not want to run himself, but will do so if nominated. He has great strength, especially in the southern and central part of the State, and it is stated by delegates from all points that his nomination would concentrate the German vote.

Owing to the excitement concerning the Governorship and uncertainty as to the way in which the ticket will be made up, nothing can be said concerning the subordinate positions. There are quite a number of candidates here. It is pretty certain that Colonel D. A. Brown will be nominated for Clerk of the Central Grand Division. There has as yet been no understanding arrived at as to the way in which the ticket is to be made up, except that the Governor will be Republican. Coolbaugh's name was suggested by Chicago, but only one Democrat could be found to favor it, and it will fall still-born. On this point the kindest and best feeling prevails. Republicans are willing to divide the ticket and half of the Democrats favor a straight Republican nomination, thinking that will be the best policy to pursue. It seems most likely that ticket will be mixed with a Republican for Governor, and a Democrat for Lieutenant Governor.

The two Conventions will meet at noon to-morrow, the Democrats in the Opera House and the Republicans in the State House. It is understood that, after the Democrats have organized, they will pass resolutions indorsing the Cincinnati Platform and nominations,—intelligence of this being communicated to the Liberals, they will adopt a resolution to the effect that, since the Democrats have indorsed the Cincinnati platform, and since both organizations are working to accomplish the same purpose, there is no reason why they should not unite and join in the nomination of a State ticket, and suggesting the appointment of a committee to confer on the subject. This will be concurred in by the Democrats, who will very likely instruct the Committee in what manner the ticket shall be made up. These Committees will consist of one from each Congressional District, and will embrace the ablest and strongest men in both Conventions.

They will then take a recess, and at 2 o'clock will hold a mass meeting, which will be addressed by Messrs. Trumbull, Brown, and Clay. Tuesday morning the nominations will be made.

So far as the Temperance law is concerned, the Liberal platform will delegate it to the people in the Senatorial Districts, to be acted upon in the election of Representatives, a course which seems to give general satisfaction to temperance men, and to meet the views of most of those opposed to the law.

Reports brought from all parts of the State by delegates are of the most cheering nature, and all are becoming confident that the State will go for Greeley by a decided majority. The Democracy are almost unanimous for it.

[To the Associated Press.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 25.—The number of people who have already arrived to attend the Democratic and Liberal-Republican Conventions, which meet here to-morrow, is already very large, and every incoming train adds its quota. The indications are that the double event will bring together more people than have ever been in attendance upon any political convention heretofore held in the State. The Democratic Convention will meet in the Opera House, and the Liberal Republican Convention in the hall of the House of Representatives at 12 o'clock noon to-morrow, and each will probably, after affecting a temporary organization and appointing the usual Committees, adjourn until evening, or, perhaps, until Thursday. To-morrow afternoon Senator Trumbull, C. M. Clay, and Governor B. Gratz Brown will address the people from a stand erected in the State House yard.

Senator Schurz, who was announced to speak during the Convention, will not be here.

Caucusing is progressing actively, but quietly. The indications at present appear to point to the nomination of ex-Lieutenant Governor Koerner, of St. Clair, for Governor. Senator Trumbull has many supporters, but it is said by those in position to know, that he does not desire the nomination, and that he declines to have his name used in that connection.

As indicated above, nothing will be accomplished by either Convention to-morrow beyond temporary organization and the appointment of Committees. After the Conventions are permanently organized and the reports of the various Committees are received, a Committee of Conference will probably be appointed by each body, who will arrange for a coalition of the two Conventions. All indications as gathered from the most reliable sources, point to the selection of a mixed ticket upon which the Liberal Republicans and Democrats will be about equally represented. There is said to be an element at work to insist upon the nomination of a Democrat for Governor, but from the best information obtainable, the movement has few supporters.

This evening several hundred people gathered in the State House Gardens, when a meeting was improvised and Governor Palmer, Cassius M. Clay, and several others made short speeches, of which were well received.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN VIRGINIA—GRANT MEETING IN WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Private advices from Richmond are to the effect that the Virginia State Convention, which will be held in that city on the 27th inst., will be a most enthusiastic affair, and that the delegates will be instructed for the Cincinnati nominees. It is also contemplated to make the Virginia delegation to the Baltimore Convention one of the ablest that will partake in the proceedings there.

A Grant and Wilson ratification meeting was held here to-night, in the City Hall Square, which, by reason of the unpropitious elements and the absence of all the prominent Government officers from the Capitol, was a most tame and impotent affair. The crowd, who were attracted by the blowing of brass and shooting of skyrockets, consisted mainly of colored people. The meeting was run by Government contractors, local office-holders, members of the city ring, and irresponsible Government clerks. Of the long list of prominent speakers announced not one was present except Zach Chandler, and he was eminent only by contrast.

MINISTER CURTIN AND SECRETARY COFFEY TO SUPPORT THE CINCINNATI TICKET.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—A private letter from Titian K. Coffey, formerly Assistant Attorney General under President Lincoln, and at present Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, states that he will arrive here on the 1st of August with Governor Curtin, United States Minister to Russia. Mr. Coffey announces his intention of taking the stump for Greeley and Brown. It is understood that the Administration has endeavored to sound Governor Curtin with a view to ascertain whether he intends to support Greeley. His intimate relations with Colonel McClure had led the President to suspect him of sympathy with the Cincinnati movement. Curtin has failed to commit himself on the subject, that is to the Administration. In all his letters and despatches to the Government he has carefully avoided any allusion to political affairs in this country. Curtin's friends assert that he will, on his arrival here, take the stump for Greeley. This will be a great gain for the Liberal Republican movement in Pennsylvania, as Curtin is very popular in his native State.

THE WORLD REVOLVES.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The *World* at last permits itself to confront the fact that Greeley will be nominated at Baltimore. The result is a column and a half of editorial. The unhappy journal says: "We do not believe there will be a bolt,—at any rate, we shall not support a bolt,—if Mr. Greeley should be nominated at Baltimore, though we freely say that if there should arise a chance of a successful bolt, it can count on our zealous co-operation. But we shall decline to go into any movement inspired by unreflecting passion without regard to political possibilities. The danger is not from a bolt, for we do not believe there will be a bolt, even if Mr. Greeley is nominated at Baltimore, but from the disgust and apathy of the multitudes of the Democrats who will sullenly stay away from the polls when they are asked to vote for the chief libeller of their party."

DEMOCRATIC AND LIBERAL CENTRAL COMMITTEES IN SESSION AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 25.—The Democratic State Central Committee and candidates upon the Democratic State ticket have been in session here to-day arranging a programme for the inauguration of the campaign immediately after the Baltimore Convention. It is understood that W. C. Depew still insists in his refusal to accept the nomination for Lieutenant Governor. The members of the Committee have given him assurances that, in case the Democracy are successful, Hendricks will be elected to the United States Senate as Morton's successor, and that he shall succeed to the Gubernatorial chair, but Depew has given such assurances to his brother Methodists that he will not accept under any circumstances, as make it highly probable that he will not change his opinion. The Democratic Committee elected Robert Sproule Secretary.

Ex-Senator Hendricks has decided not to speak at Fort Wayne on Saturday, as has been announced.

The Liberal Republican State Executive Committee are in session this evening, arranging for their canvass.

THE ANTI-GRANT MOVEMENT IN OHIO.

CLEVELAND, June 25.—There is every indication that the State Democratic Convention, to be held in this city on Thursday next, will be a very large one. There are many delegates already here, and more are expected to-night. Delegates here are most unanimous for ratifying the Cincinnati nominees. The Convention will be held in the Central Rink, a building capable of seating about 10,000 people. The Rink has been tastefully decorated and very finely arranged. It is believed that the State ticket will be nominated at this Convention, but that the nomination of the electoral ticket will be postponed until after the Baltimore Convention.

The Liberal Republican Central Committee held a meeting here to-day for consultation. Many prominent Liberals of the State were present. No business was done, but it is thought that an effort will be made by them to have the nomination of the State ticket by the Democratic Convention postponed until after the Democratic National Convention.

GRUNDY COUNTY DELEGATES TO THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., June 25.—At a meeting of the Liberal Republicans of Grundy County, held last evening, to elect delegates to the Liberal Republican Convention at Springfield on the 26th inst., B. F. Hall, Esq., was elected President; E. N. McBride, Esq., Secretary; J. C. Laitze, J. A. Coy, J. W. Lawrence, and Jacob J. Gieson were appointed delegates; Wm. Hort, Enos Pyle, B. F. Hall, and Geo. Wofoel alternates. You can set little Grundy down as sound on the goose.

GRANT MEETING AT LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 25.—A very large Grant and Wilson ratification meeting was held to-night in the Court House Square. Congressman Lowe and other prominent gentlemen spoke, and were greeted with great applause. Bonfires, music, and fireworks enlivened the crowd, and much enthusiasm prevailed.

The Republican State Central Committee met to-day and called two Conventions, one to nominate State officers and a State Central Committee, to be held at Topeka Sept. 4; the other to nominate Congressmen and Presidential Electors, to be held at Lawrence Sept. 4.

PENDLETON, VOORHEES, AND A. H. STEPHENS FOR GREELEY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—A Liberal Republican Committee to-day has news that Geo. H. Pendleton is out for Greeley, and that Dan Voorhees, and Alex. Stephens have also turned round for the Cincinnati ticket. The report runs further that, if Greeley is nominated at Baltimore, Pendleton and Voorhees will take stump for him. This unexpected news has caused much commotion to-night among straightout Democrats.

THE NEW JERSEY DEMOCRACY.

TRENTON, N. J., June 25.—The Democratic State Convention, to be held here to-morrow, will be fully represented, and no doubt will be an exciting one. The leaders are divided as to the propriety of instructing the delegates. Some are in favor of Greeley, others are for Joel Parker, while others still favor sending delegates to Baltimore uninstructed.

A LARGE STRAW.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLISEUM, BOSTON, June 25.—The reception of Grant to-day by the audience of 80,000, in the Coliseum, was a flat failure. Little or no enthusiasm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—Samuel J. Randall and Herman Vegelbach were nominated for Congress to-day by Democratic Conventions.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 25.—A large number of people of this county have gone to Springfield to attend the Democratic and Liberal Republican State Conventions. Morgan County will be represented in Springfield to-morrow by full two hundred of her citizens.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 25.—The Republicans of the Tenth District, in Convention at Kendallville, Ind., to-day indorsed Grant with resolutions and speeches, and nominated Major Saylor, of Huntington County, for Congress on the seventh ballot. The usual minor nominations were made, after which the Convention adjourned.

Immediately after the Baltimore Convention, Mr. Hendricks will make his opening speech of the campaign in this city.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Ninth District has been deferred until after the Baltimore meeting.

Hon. Wm. Williams is favorably spoken of for nomination as Congressman-at-Large at the Indianapolis Conference of the 10th proximo.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., June 25.—James H. Platt was to-day nominated for Congress by the Republican Convention for the Second District of Virginia by acclamation.

THE ARBITRATION.

Text of the Additional Article to the Treaty of Washington—Geneva Notes and Washington Speculations.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The following is the additional article to the Treaty of Washington as amended and agreed to by the Senate—yeas, 43; nays, 18.

WHEREAS, The Government of Her Britannic Majesty has contended in the recent correspondence with the Government of the United States that such indirect claims as those for national losses stated in the case presented on the part of the Government of the United States to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva to have been sustained by loss in the transfer of American commercial marine to the British flag, the enhanced payments of insurance, the prolongation of the war, and addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and suppression of the rebellion. Firstly, were not included in the Treaty of Washington; and furtherly and secondly, should not be admitted on principle, as growing out of the acts committed by the particular vessels alleged to have been enabled to commit depredations on the shipping of a belligerent, by reason of such want of due diligence in the performance of neutral obligations as that which is imputed by the United States to Great Britain.

WHEREAS, Both Governments adopt for a future principle that claims for remote or indirect losses should not be admitted as the result of failure to observe neutral obligations so far as to declare that it will hereafter guide the conduct of both Governments in their relations with each other; *now, therefore*, in consideration thereof, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, consents that he will make no claim on the part of the United States in respect of indirect losses, as aforesaid, before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva.

GENEVA, June 25.—In response to the summons of Count Sclopis, the Alabama Claims Arbitration Tribunal reassembled in the Hotel de Ville this afternoon, at 20 minutes past 3, and remained in session until 5 o'clock, then adjourned to meet again the Thursday next. The deliberations of the Board were, as was the case at the previous meetings, conducted in secret.

GENEVA, June 24.—Despatches received since Saturday night have induced the American agent to request Count Sclopis to summon the Conference immediately. He accordingly telegraphed to all the members to meet at 2 o'clock on Tuesday. It is not known whether the indirect claims have been withdrawn. At 8 o'clock all the members of the Board had arrived here.

NEW YORK, June 25.—A Washington despatch says: "It is stated that the Secretary of State, on Sunday, telegraphed to Bancroft Davis a statement of the object of the United States in presenting the indirect claims and the reasons for not asking for a money award; also the reason why they should not be taken as an element of consideration in the gross award. Davis responded, yesterday, his belief that a majority of the Board of Arbitration would accept our view, and he believes the question may be disposed of satisfactorily."

GENEVA, June 25.—It is stated that the Board of Arbitrators, at its session on Monday, the 17th inst., informed the agents on the part of England and the United States that they considered the indirect claims presented in the case of the American Government as untenable.

There is reason to believe that despatches have been received from the Government at Washington which will lead to a satisfactory solution of the entire question. These despatches Mr. Bancroft Davis, the American agent, will communicate to the Court to-day, when it reassembles. After Wednesday the Tribunal will proceed to consider the direct claims of the United States.

LONDON, June 25.—Special despatches from Geneva to London papers state that the Tribunal of Arbitration will meet again at 11 o'clock, on Thursday morning. The American representatives before the Board, in consequence of the confusion of cipher despatches, misapprehended the intention of President Grant and Secretary Fish, who did not definitely withdraw the claims for indirect damages. A majority of the Board of Arbitrators are unfavorable to longer adjournment of the Tribunal than a fortnight. The English Representatives will leave Geneva on Friday, and it is therefore supposed that an important decision will be given by the Board of Arbitration on Thursday.

LONDON, June 26, 5 a. m.—The *Daily News* says that America agrees to be nonsuited in her case before the Board of Arbitration, so far as indirect claims are concerned.

INDIANA.

National Convention of Cattle Breeders—Indianapolis Tax Levy.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 25.—A national Convention of Short-horn Cattle Breeders will be held in this city on the 20th of November.

The City Council, last night, fixed the tax levy for this year at $1.13 per $100. Of this 90 cents is for running the City Government, 18 cents for sewerage, and 5 cents for interest. The total amount of taxables is a little over $135,000,000.

The Governor has appointed John W. Morgan, of Columbus, Prosecuting Attorney of the Twenty-eighth Judicial Circuit, composed of the Counties of Brown, Bartholomew, Jackson, and Shelby, *vice* Nathan T. Carr, resigned.

The Peabody Memorial Fund.

BOSTON, June 25.—During the forenoon President Grant attended a meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Fund in the private parlors of the Revere House. The following members were present: Robert C. Winthrop, Chairman; Hamilton Fish, Vice Chairman; President Grant; J. H. Clifford, of Massachusetts; Wm. Aiken, of South Carolina; Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina; C. MacAlester, Philadelphia; Samuel Wetmore, of New York; George Eton, of Maryland; Samuel Watson, of Tennessee; A. H. Stewart, of Virginia, and General Richard Taylor, of Louisiana. Absentees were Right Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, one of the Vice Chairmen, who is in Europe; Wm. M. Evarts, of the Geneva Arbitration; George W. Riggs, of Washington, who is too ill to be here, and George Peabody Russell, of this State, but now abroad. The attention of the meeting was principally occupied by routine formalities. Adjourned until to-morrow.

Sale of Blooded Stock at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 25.—June stock sales in the Blue Grass region have every year attracted large numbers of turf and stock men from all parts of the United States and Canadas. The sale of Colonel R. West's trotting stock to-day was largely attended. Colonel West is well known throughout the country as the gentleman who developed Blackwood. The stock offered was very fine, and chiefly colts and fillies 1 and 2 years old. The prices ranged from $130 to $3,450; the average price for colts being $587, and fillies $447.

Charged With Perjury.

BALTIMORE, June 25.—M. H. Weigel, who testified recently in the Tilden-Butler suit in New York, was arrested in this city to-day on a charge of perjury. The accused was bailed in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance on Friday next before the United States District Court for the Southern District of Maryland.

NEW YORK.

Irregularities in the Management of the City School Funds.

Peter Cooper and the Striking Workmen.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PETER COOPER ON THE STRIKERS.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The statement telegraphed over the country that Peter Cooper has given $1,000 to the striking shirt-cutters is an error. A reporter questioned him concerning the matter. Mr. Cooper replied, "No, no. Why, of course not. I have never been asked for anything. Should not have given anything for that purpose if I had been asked. You know, perhaps, that I gave $5,000 a short time back to form a good service fund for deserving persons connected with the Institute; but the strikers, no; they are unwise. The whole position is untenable. The men only injure themselves. Why, just think, one-fifth less production, 20 per cent on wages, where is the capitalist to get his profit? I was talking this morning to Jackson, the iron-worker. He is going to turn that great place of his into tenement houses. It will be a great loss to trade. At the opening of the year he had a great many contracts offered him, so he went round to the men and asked whether there was any doubt about the ten hours a day, and they told him it was all right. They would stand by the firm. So he took contracts, and now, under the eight-hour system, it will cost him 20 per cent to fill his contracts. He says it is of no use to work that way. It will pay him better to close his shops, and to put up buildings on the ground. It will be a great loss to New York. It is a great loss already. If this great city should make wages 20 per cent higher, we cannot compete with the rest of the country, and if all the country raises wages, we can't compete with other countries, and then we should lose our immigration, for prices would be so extravagantly dear, they could live better in Europe. I am afraid there will be great distress."

How is it at your own works and factories?

"Oh, we have no difficulties with our men. They work well. You see we put good men on a share in the profits. That makes them satisfied. We show them the books, they know what we make, and they share in our prosperity. The men don't know what capital brings. Seven per cent is a good return for capital. Many a manufacturer and labor employer keeps his mills and factories running rather than let the hands be unemployed, though they could do better with their money."

Such is the truth about Mr. Cooper's attitude. A collapse of the strike as far as concerns the eight-hour demand is not distant. Instead of yielding, the employers have organized firmly against eight hours. A few strikes are making headway, but not of the eight-hour variety.

The barbers' strike for a reduction to twelve hours per day has succeeded, meeting but little resistance.

The metal and iron workers are still out with gloomy prospects. Lists of employers who decline to accede to the new basis are posted in their hall under the title of blacklegs, and a similar list of workshops who will not strike are posted as recreants. The success that attended the first week of their movement is about run out, no new accessions having been reported for three days.

The only item of interest among other societies is the fact that one cabinet-maker, and one marble-cutter, who had granted the reduction of time, have gone back to the old basis.

DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.

Louis Murgraf, who was shot on the 10th inst., in East Houston street, by his sister's husband, who also killed himself, died last night at Bellvue Hospital, from disease of the heart. While the surgeon was dressing Murgraf's arm where he had been shot, he suddenly threw up his hands and fell dead. The autopsy showed the valves of the heart to be in a very unhealthy condition, and that death was the result of heart disease. Deceased's sister, who was also shot by her husband, is in a very critical condition.

DEATH FROM A SINGULAR CAUSE.

James O'Neill, Clerk of the Board of Excise and ex-Assemblymen from the Ninth Ward, who died suddenly last Saturday, has been found by *post mortem* examination to have met his death from a singular cause. Late last Friday night he ate a few raw oysters. Shortly after he was attacked by what physicians called cholera morbus, and expired in two hours. It was ascertained, however, that a small piece of oyster shell he had swallowed perforated an intestine, allowing the contents to escape, and causing death, as before stated. Such cases are rare, though it is recalled that Sergeant Babcock, of the New York police, died similarly last year from swallowing a piece of cherry stone.

SNEAK THIEF SENTENCED.

The trial for grand larceny of Chauncey Johnson, *alias* Wm. Vanduzen, who is regarded as the greatest sneak thief in the country, after Dutch Heinrichs, resulted in his conviction, with ten years at Sing Sing, in view of this second conviction.

MR. GREELEY AT CHAPPAQUA.

To-day, accompanied by his wife and eldest daughter, Mr. Greeley removed to his Chappaqua home. For the ensuing two weeks he will spend most of his time on his farm.

STOCKS.

On the Stock Exchange to-day there was a little more animation and buoyancy in a few stocks. Erie ranged from 55 1-8 to 57 3-8, Pacific Mail from 71 3-8 to 73 5-8, and Northwestern common from 72 1-2 to 73 1-4. These three stocks absorbed all the speculative interest, and were the only ones that presented activity. The balance at last advanced 1-4 to 3-4 per cent. The market closed firm.

THE MONEY MARKET

was easy at 4 to 5 per cent on call, with rather more business at a higher rate. Prime business notes are quoted at 6 to 7 1-2 per cent.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was quiet and firm on the basis of 109 3-4 to 109 7-8 for prime bankers' 60 days sterling, and 110 3-8 to 110 1-2 for sight. Steamers for Europe to-morrow have as yet no important engagements for specie.

GOLD.

In the Gold Room dealings were characterized by a great uniformity in price, 113 3-8 being the standard, with a few exceptional transactions at 113½. The market closed quiet and steady.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The First National Bank of New York City has declared a quarterly dividend of 10 per cent to the surplus account. The net profit of this bank, for the past year has been over 60 per cent on its capital, of which 35 per cent has been divided to the stockholders, and the balance carried to the surplus account.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

close quiet and firm. Central Pacific bonds closed at 104 7-8a105; Union Pacific firsts, 93 5-8a93 3-4; land grants, 81 3-4a82; incomes, 86a87.

BREADSTUFFS.

The flour market at the opening of 'Change was very dull, and, to sell most grades, a further concession would have to be made. The supply of fresh ground shipping extras is light. Good No. 2 superfine scarce and firm. At the close the market was easier for medium grades, and all fall ground flour weaker. The wheat market opened quiet, with little offering and with limited arrivals. Business small. Winter dull and nominal. Market closes easier, but fairly active, demand confined to shippers. In winter nothing doing, dealers wide apart.

Pork fairly active and steady at former prices.

[To the Associated Press.]

DIED.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Stephen Camberling, brother of the ex-Congressman, and one of the oldest lawyers in New York, died this morning, aged 80.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

J. W. Watson, broker, is under arrest for embezzlement.

SCRATCHED BY A LEOPARD.

A boy 5 years of age was shockingly mutilated in the face yesterday, by a leopard at Central Park.

DENIAL.

Peter Cooper, instead of subscribing $1,000 to the strikers, emphatically condemns the movement.

ADVERTISING CLAIMS.

Judge Barrett, to-day, issued a mandamus to the Board of Audit to audit such claims for advertising found to be just in the claims of the late *Daily Democrat*.

NO PROGRESS MADE IN THE STOKES CASE.

No additional jurors were obtained in the Stokes case to-day. A sixth panel of 150 was ordered.

GOING TO WORK.

It is stated that the Brooklyn carpenters are getting ready to resume work at the old rates.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

At a meeting of the metal-workers of this city to-day, the request of the Citizens' Association and the Bureau of Emigration, that a committee of conference be appointed to endeavor to effect an amicable settlement of difficulties, was favorably received and a committee appointed.

MEETING OF THE EIGHT-HOUR LEAGUE.

At a meeting of the Eight-Hour League, it was reported that Baxter & Co., Forty-fifth street, who employ about 400 men, had resolved to return to the ten-hour system, though willing to give 20 per cent advance in wages for piece work. In regard to the number of men still idle, the Secretary of the League positively asserts there are not more than 400. He acknowledges that some of the cabinet-makers have returned to work at ten hours.

THE MARBLE-CUTTERS.

The marble-cutters and polishers held a meeting this morning, which was largely attended. It was reported that a great many bosses had withdrawn from their agreement, and were falling back on the ten-hour system. These reports cause much dissatisfaction, and the men loudly expressed themselves determined to fight it out to the last.

Brooklyn livery stable keepers offer help $13 a week; $14 is demanded.

THE BARBERS.

The strike of the journeyman barbers is virtually at an end. Nearly all the men have resumed work on their own terms.

PERSONAL.

General Pleasonton arrived from Europe in the Russia to-day.

BUMSTEAD TO GO TO PRISON.

It is understood that the New Jersey Court of Pardons have resolved not to take action in the case of Commissioner Bumstead until he is actually in State Prison. He will be taken to Trenton to-morrow.

DAMAGES AWARDED.

Mary Myers was awarded $8,000 damages to-day in the Supreme Court of Brooklyn from the Central Park and East and North River Railroad Company for injuries received by her on that road.

The Brooklyn Committee of Fifty have issued a report on the administration of public school affairs. In the course of the investigation they found the startling fact that the average annual expenditures for school house purposes, during the three years preceding 1867, were only $61,000. The disbursements for 1867, and three succeeding years, averaged $229,000 a year, an increase of nearly 300 per cent within three and a half years, while during the same three and a half years the average daily number of scholars only increased 43 per cent.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

A special session of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church was opened this morning, for the purpose of electing a Missionary Bishop to Africa, in place of Bishop Payne, resigned. A quorum is not yet secured.

SHERIFF BRENNAN'S FEES.

The *Times* charges that Sheriff Brennan continues his illegal charges this year. In January there were 2,236 commitments, which entitled the Sheriff to $1,118, but he charged the county $5,547 for legal fees. In February commitments, $1,103; charges to the county, $5,216. In March he was entitled to $1,116, but he charged $5,530.

THE EIGHT-HOUR RULE.

Four hundred employes of the Custom House will present a petition to Collector Arthur to-night, asking for the eight-hour rule to apply to weighers.

THE TAX ON SCRIP DIVIDENDS.

It is stated that the counsel of the New York Central Railroad have asked the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to bring a suit against that road, in order to test, in the courts, the question of the constitutionality of the tax assessed on scrip dividends. The Commissioner declined to do so, and if the tax is not paid the property of the road will be seized.

TAMMANY CELEBRATION.

At a meeting of the Tammany Society last night Horatio Seymour was made Sachem. Arrangements were also made for a great celebration on the Fourth of July. James Brooks has been chosen orator, and invitations have been extended to all the prominent Democrats of the country to be present.

The Eight-Hour Movement in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 25.—The iron and metal workers employed in the Erie Railway Company's works here met this morning and formed an Iron and Metal-Workers' League. An address was made by John Fehrenbach, President of the International Union of Blacksmiths and Machinists of North America. He did not advise any immediate strike, and advised that the workmen demand that eight hours be conceded by the employers as a day's work, even at a reduction of wages. If the principle would not be admitted, then strike. If the capitalists combined against labor, then retaliation in a legal way was in order by refusing to deal with and to buy from those opposed to them, and combined opposition at the polls to all political parties resisting them.

DIED.

SEARS—June 20, 1872, at the residence of F. J. Sears, her father, Watseka, Ill., Miss Sallie Sears, aged 9 years, 7 months, and 27 days.
Clinton, Iowa, papers copy.

STEEL—In this city, on the 25th inst., Charles, third son of the late George Steel, Esq., aged 28 years and 10 months.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

ARNOLD—The funeral of the late Mrs. B. F. Arnold takes place at 1 p. m., to-day, from her late residence, No. 48 South May-st., by carriages to Oakwood Cemetery.
Friends of the family are invited.

HAMILTON—The funeral of Mrs. P. D. Hamilton will be held at the residence of her family, No. 1048 Michigan avenue at 1:30 p. m., Wednesday, by carriages to Rose Hill. Friends are invited.

MACQUEEN—In this city, at 1040 Wabash avenue, Charles E. Macqueen aged 23 years.

CRASWELL—In this city, June 25, Margaret Agnes, daughter of William and Agnes Craswell, aged 4 months and 16 days.
Funeral to Highland Park by Northwestern Railroad, on funeral train.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Stated Conclave of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T., this Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Work on the order of K. T. By order of E. C.
J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

Masonic.

A regular communication of Blaney Lodge, No. 271, F. & A. M., will be held in the hall, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts., this Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock.
J. D. C. WHITNEY, Sec.

G. A. R.

The regular assembly of Ransom Post, G. A. R., will be held this Wednesday evening, at hall 83 West Randolph-st. Important business with "the election of Officer for this Post," requires every comrade to be present.
GUY T. GOULD, Post Adj't.

FURNITURE.

Notice to Furniture Buyers.

We have greatly reduced the prices of all kinds of FURNITURE until August 1, on which date we shall move into our new and spacious Warerooms, 443 and 445 Wabash-av. and 42 to 46 Peck-court.

H. Liebenstein & Co.,
320 Michigan-av.

N. B.—Frame building now occupied by us, 25x125 feet, 2-stories high, for sale at a great bargain.

WANTED.

Notice to Lawyers, Real Estate Agents, Insurance Companies, etc.

Wanted—Situation by a young man of respectable appearance and good address, who writes a real quick hand, and is a first-class correspondent and accountant, and thoroughly understands title and conveyancing. The highest references given. Address T 19, Tribune office.

WANTED, CUTTERS.

A number of cutters to work on shop work. To good and reliable men a steady situation is guaranteed.
LEOPOLD, KUH & CO., 43 and 45 Wabash-av.

PROFESSIONAL.

THE INDIAN DOCTOR
153 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.

Owing to the enormous rush of patients from all parts of the country coming to him for treatment, and his limited accommodations for so vast a number since the destruction of his large office by the fire of October last, we have heard but little of him through the columns of the press, save now and then some miraculous cure he has performed; but now he has so enlarged his facilities for the treatment of the sick, having ample room for over one thousand patients per week, and as fine parlors, reception and consultation rooms as any Institute west of New York.

Fresh roots, herbs, and barks have been gathered from the vast prairies of the West, of which he has an immense store; and, as thousands have been restored to health in this city by his skill, those who are still suffering with disease should call immediately and be restored to health by his mild and efficacious remedies—roots, herbs, and barks.

We will mention a few astonishing cures performed during the past few days:

Mrs. T. Palmbla, of Laporte, Ind., was brought to Dr. Fritz on a couch, from which she had been unable to rise for the past six months, and was suffering daily untold agonies from chronic rheumatism and female difficulties; in four short weeks was entirely cured. She can be referred to by letter or otherwise as to the truth of this matter.

Peter Schriser, of 308 Second-st., this city, cured of deafness of years standing.

Mrs. Jane Lord, 131 South Sangamon-st., cured of disease of the stomach and severe nervous prostration; had been given up by many old-school physicians.

Wm. Haye, 40 Williams-st., cured of blindness.

Mr. R. Thompson, 835 Indiana-st., cured of lung disease.

Miss Lena C. Johnson, of Laporte, Ind., cured of granulated sore eyes.

We might thus go on and enumerate case after case that have been cured by this great Indian Physician, but we deem it unnecessary, as his fame has already reached the remotest portions of our country; and all who receive treatment at his hands, and follow his simple directions, are, without any exceptions, restored to health.

Dr. Fritz can be consulted daily at 158 South Halsted-st., from 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 and 8 to 9 p. m.

DRY GOODS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Have marked, to close out, the best quality Printed French Organdies at 25c; Pr'd Fr. Jaconets, Pr'd Fr. Percales, French Linen Batiste, Striped Grenadines, Linen Suitings and Summer Goods generally, at a corresponding sacrifice, to which they invite attention.

State and Twentieth,
AND
Madison & Market-sts.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ANCHOR LINE.

The first-class favorite steam-ships of this popular line sail regularly every Wednesday and Saturday from New York, with passengers for all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Scandinavia, Italy, etc., etc., at greatly

REDUCED RATES.

The accommodations are not surpassed by any line crossing the ocean, and until further notice we will carry cabin passengers by the Wednesday steamer for

SIXTY DOLLARS.

By Saturday line for $65 and $75; round trip, $120, all payable in United States currency; steerage, from $28. Send for circulars giving useful information. Money remitted in any sum. Produce shipped at through rates. Apply at the company's offices, 324 Wabash-av.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

MUSICAL.

Reed's Temple of Music,
81 Sixteenth-st., near Wabash-av.

Second-hand Pianos, $125 to $275.
New Rosewood Pianos, $275 to $300.
Fine Reed & Sons' Pianos, $325 to $375
Splendid Chickering Pianos for $475.

Time payments. Every instrument warranted. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Catalogues sent free.

WOOL.

WOOL.
SHERMAN HALL & COOK'S
WOOL LOFTS.
Cor. Michigan and Dearborn-sts.
Office, 283 Michigan-av.

Consignments solicited, and usual facilities extended to Shippers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

I. O. O. F.—SPECIAL NOTICE.
Fort Dearborn Lodge, No. 214,

Will have their annual picnic excursion to Maywood, on the C. & N. W. R. R., Thursday, June 27. Train leaves Wells-st. Depot at 9:15 a. m. Tickets, $1.
M. C. EAMES, for Committee.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS INTEREST

FOR SALE, legitimate, and strictly first-class (a quarter interest), six thousand five hundred dollars cash; no bonus asked; or half interest, thirteen thousand, ($13,000) nett cash. Louis Lloyd & Co., 126 Fifth av., near Madison-st. are authorized to give full information.

FOR SALE.

Boiler for Sale.

For sale cheap, a boiler 5 feet diameter, 16 feet long, with 49 4-inch flues, and all fittings complete. Can be seen corner Pearson and Pine-sts., adjoining Water Works.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. J. POPE. R. L. DAVIS.

GRAIN.

We make CASH ADVANCES against shipments of Grain to us.
Prompt sales, daily market advices, &c. Consignments and correspondence invited.
POPE & DAVIS, Commission Merchants,
216 Washington-st.

DR. J. B. WALKER,

Oculist and Aurist (from the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, London). West Side Office, 345 West Madison-st., from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.; Sundays from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. South Side Office at Residence, 69 Twenty-third-st., between Prairie and Calumet-avs., from 3 to 5 p. m. Established in Chicago A. D. 1861.

STATIONERY.

IMPORTANT
TO
MERCHANTS,
BANKERS,
INSURANCE AND
RAILROAD OFFICES.

I have just received the finest assortment of STATIONERY to be found in the West, and at prices that defy competition, as I am able to furnish the above corporations and others with anything in my line at lower prices than any other house in the city. I have a full supply of Bank and Office Stationery, such as

Letter Press Stands,
Letter Presses,
Fancy Ink Stands,
Copying Books,
Waste Baskets,
Arnold and Carter's Ink,
French Copying Ink,
Cash and Office Boxes.

I HAVE ALSO A FULL STOCK OF

Writing Papers,
Envelopes,
Piries Papers,
Antique Parchment,

And to parties buying Envelopes of me, I will print them for the next 30 days as follows:

In quantities of	5,000	45c per M.
In quantities of	10,000	40c per M.
In quantities of	15,000	35c per M.
In quantities of	20,000	30c per M.

I have a full line of DRAWING PAPERS, WHATMAN'S TRACING CLOTH, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, FABER'S PENCILS, and everything to be found in the business, at bottom prices. Call and see me. Bank and Office outfits a specialty.

J. D. ROBERTSON,
Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer, and Commercial Printer,
379 WABASH-AV.

FLOUR.

ORIENTAL MILLS.
IONIC MILLS.

The interests of these well known and popular Flouring Mills (the "Ionic" having been destroyed in the great fire) have been united in the "Oriental," which have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with the best and most approved mill machinery, making them second to none in the country in complete appointments necessary to the production of first class flour. Located as we are in the "greatest primary grain market in the world," our facilities for the selection of wheat are apparent.

We shall confine ourselves to the manufacture of the best grades of flour, both Winter and Spring Wheat.

A six weeks' trial of our new machinery has demonstrated its excellence, and we feel warranted in assuring our friends and the public that our Flours for genuine merit are unsurpassed in this or any other market. We shall give special attention to the

Retail Family Trade,

Keeping in stock the best qualities of all kinds of FAMILY BREADSTUFFS, which we offer in quantities to suit, delivered in any part of the city, without charge for cartage. The old customers of the "Ionic Mills" may rely upon being as satisfactorily served here as in the times "before the fire" on the North Side.

Our location on the principal thoroughfare connecting the South and West Sides will suggest the convenience of leaving orders with us. Orders by post will receive prompt attention. Our prices this week are

$1 A BARREL LOWER

On Spring Wheat and 50 CENTS A BARREL LOWER on Winter than for six weeks past. A written guarantee accompanies every barrel of Flour that we retail. Try our Flour and it will make you glad.

ORIENTAL FLOURING MILLS,
West end of Madison-st. Bridge,
NORTON, COLE & CO., Proprietors.

NORTON & CO.
J. D. COLE, JR., formerly of the Ionic Mills, North Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO., ASSIGNEE'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, May 24, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that I have declared a dividend of twenty-five per cent on the liabilities of this Company, which have been proved in due form, payable out of the assets of the Company, at this office, on and after the 28th day of June next.

In order to facilitate the collection of claims, blank forms of orders on the assignee have been prepared, and may be had on application at this office, or at the office of I. J. LEWIS, No. 74 Market-st., Room 2, Central Union Block, Chicago.
M. C. YOUNGLOVE, Assignee.

CHICAGO FIREMAN'S INS. CO.

All parties whose claims I hold for collection, can now receive their money at my office.
WILLIAM H. SISSON, Attorney,
No. 77 West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED,

Adjusted claims against the
LORILLARD AND ASTOR INSURANCE CO.'S of New York.
Apply to W. E. S. TROWBRIDGE, Room 17 Exchange Building, southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.
70 South Canal-st.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S
PASSENGER STEAMERS.
FARE, ONLY HALF R. R. RATE.

DAILY—For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., Saturday and Sunday excepted, at .... 9 a. m.
Saturday Excursion Boat leaves for Milwaukee, etc., at .... 8 p. m.
DAILY—For Grand Haven and Muskegon, Sunday excepted, at .... 7 p. m.
DAILY—For St. Joseph, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, at .... 10 a. m.
Saturdays Excursion Boat leaves at .... 11 p. m.
For Green Bay, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at .... 7 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Merchants, &c.

A business man, of this city, will leave for LAKE SUPERIOR, Monday, July 1st, prox., visiting Marquette, Houghton, Hancock, Copper Harbor, Eagle River, Ontonagon, Ashland, Bayfield, Superior and Duluth. Mercantile or land business entrusted to his charge will receive faithful dispatch. Address P. O. Box 281.

FIREWORKS.
CHARLES MORRIS, Manufacturer,
SALESROOMS, 202 MICHIGAN-AV.
Agents Wanted.

OPIUM HABIT.

I guarantee to cure every case of this habit in a painless and harmless manner and not by means of hurtful drugs, or so-called antidotes. Terms reasonable, and according to duration and extent of said opium habit. For particulars, apply either by letter or in person, at 1100 Indiana av., near Twenty-fourth-st.
Hy. R. SMITH, A. M. M. D.

Tremont Restaurant.

A first-class Restaurant, at reasonable prices, will be opened on and after Thursday, June 27, under the "Tremont" private entrance, on Congress-st. Dinner will be served from 12 to 3½ o'clock.

Holland's Gold Pens,

The best and purest in market. Every pen warranted.
HADLEY BROTHERS,
Wholesale and Retail Booksellers,
136 State-st., Chicago.

Mathematical Instruments,
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., Chicago.

Manilla Paper.
M'CANN, FITCH & CONVERSE,
12 & 14 LaSalle-st.

CONVICT LABOR TO LET.

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY,
COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
JOLIET, May 30, 1872.

The undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, offer the labor of 350 convicts to the highest bidder. They are at present employed as stone cutters, machinists and blacksmiths.

The shops in which they work are large, well ventilated and heated, and the men are in charge of competent prison officers.

The bids will be opened on July 10th, 1872, and the contracts, which are to run not exceeding 5 years, may commence on or about September 15th, or earlier if desirable. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of $5,000, with approved sureties. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid which, in their judgment, is not in the interest of the State.

For more particular information inquire of either of the Commissioners, or the Warden, ELMER WASHBURN, Esq.

Bids to be Addressed to the Secretary of the Board.

JOHN REID,
CASPAR BUTZ,
RICHARD ROWETT,
Commissioners of Penitentiary.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Macon County (Ill.) Democratic Convention.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The Macon County Democratic Convention met in the City of Decatur to-day, June 22, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention at Springfield on the 26th inst.

W. D. Hamilton was called to the chair, and J. C. Hostetter selected Secretary. The Committee reported, and the Convention confirmed, the following named persons as delegates to the State Convention: John Ready, M. G. Cameron, John B. Carey, A. F. Davis, E. Harpstrite, Michael Lyon, Henry Bishop. Alternates: Robert Hill, J. S. McCartney, Major S. W. Howe, D. K. Wilson, Michael Hackett, Ichabod Baldwin, J. Q. A. Odor.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that we abide by the decisions of this Convention and also those of Springfield and Baltimore.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that, under the existing political condition of the country, it would be unwise for the Baltimore Convention to bring a new ticket into the field.

Resolved, That the delegates appointed to the Springfield Convention are hereby instructed to cast their votes as a unit on all questions coming before said Convention.

Resolved, That the Democratic Central Committee, for the purpose of promoting efficient and harmonious action, is hereby instructed to confer with the Liberal Republican Central Committee of this county, with the view of combining all the elements of opposition to the candidates of the Philadelphia Convention and their supporters.

Resolved, That copies of the proceedings of this Convention be furnished the papers of this city, and to THE TRIBUNE, *Times*, and *News*, of Chicago.

The Convention adjourned.

W. D. HAMILTON, Chairman.
J. C. HOSTETLER, Secretary.

Politics in Knox County, Ill.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 22.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Politics in Knox County, it is confessed by all parties, are in an awful muddle; and it is also fair to state that the Republican party—that is, the rank and file—are really disgusted at the office-holding and office-seeking cormorants who principally reside in and disgrace the city. The Republican party throughout the county is rent by feuds. We have experienced a bitter and vindictive fight to have the Court House removed to this city from Knoxville,—the Democracy all the time gaining strength and influence from the struggle; and now the Liberal movement has shorn the Administration party of its boasted numbers. In the good and pure days of the Republican party, when patriotism and honesty were at par, and bull-dogs and brothers-in-law were at a discount, Knox County was a Gibraltar for the good cause, and could be relied on for 2,500 majority. But now all this is changed. Even Administration Republicans admit that, with Greeley and Brown indorsed at Baltimore, the result is doubtful here. You can put this down as official.

The statements in the Chicago *Post*, *Journal*, *Inter-Ocean*, *Times*, and other Grant organs, that there are few or no Liberal Republicans in the State, only excite derision and contempt among the intelligent people of this locality. In Galesburg alone, with one exception, every lawyer is a Liberal Republican, and it would not be at all surprising if Greeley and Brown swept Galesburg next November. If these Grant scribblers will only visit Galesburg, they will find hosts of open and avowed Liberal Republicans, and not a single Grant Democrat. The latter individual seems to be an immense favorite with the Administration people, although he appears to be somewhat of a myth. About the 1st of August next, the *Liberal* will commence the campaign, flying the Greeley and Brown banner, with Stephen R. Smith, Esq., as the editor and manager.

At the Democratic Convention, held in Knoxville to-day, to send delegates to the State Convention at Springfield, a full set of Greeley delegates was chosen. A motion to indorse the course of the Abingdon *Democrat* was promptly tabled. The *Democrat* belongs to the insignificant Bourbon faction that clamors for a straight nomination. Hence the decided snub it received.

The only gentleman so far named for Congress by the Grant men, is the Hon. C. F. Price, a member of the last Legislature. The Democracy seem intent on bringing out Mr. L. W. James, of Fulton County. There are many, very many, enthusiastic Liberal Republicans throughout the city and county, who, at the proper moment, will press the claims of Frank S. Murphy, Esq., of Galesburg. He will undoubtedly come before the Convention with considerable strength.

The real, live, active Grant party formerly consisted of two members, namely: The Revenue Assessor and the Postmaster, between whom a bitter hatred exists. Indeed, to such an extent has the animosity been carried that the Assessor declared that the town was polluted by the mere presence of the Postmaster, and, to escape the infection, removed to Peoria. The latter ponderous personage has now to bear the brunt of the battle alone, and he now makes the street-corners resound with hosannas to "the glorious soldier and peerless statesman, Ulysses S. Grant," and fierce denunciations of the profanely-emphasized "Dutch, Swedes, and niggers who are going back on our noble President." Great is Grant, and our magnificent Postmaster is his prophet, in a small way.

OLD STAGER.

Liberalism at Menasha, Wis.

MENASHA, Wis., June 24.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I saw a letter in the Chicago *Post*, claiming to have been written by some one in Menasha, and saying that, out of a population of 4,000, there could be found only 3 who will vote for Greeley. This man, whoever he is, must be a lineal descendant of the animal who held a conversation with Balaam, many years since. The fact is, there are many Republicans here who are avowedly for Greeley. I have voted the Republican ticket, commencing with Fremont, to this date, and claim to know something of the feeling here. I know that the Democrats, with one or two exceptions, are a unit for Greeley. Let these office-holders blow their chaff; the workingmen of this country will work and vote for Horace Greeley, and no amount of lying paragraphs will drive them from their purpose.

REPUBLICAN.

Sentiment in Indiana.

COLUMBIA CITY, Ind., June 24.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Whatever may have been the feelings of the majority of Democrats on the first reception of the action of the Cincinnati Convention, it is evident now that the ticket is rapidly growing in popularity in this direction. A great many, in the outset, seemed to forget that we were just entering upon a new epoch in the history of politics; and, of course, they, at first thought, were inclined to feel a little hostile toward the nominees,—the head of the ticket particularly,—but, after due consideration, and when time gave them a chance to view closely the situation, their old prejudices gradually began to disappear, and now a feeling of earnest desire to see the Liberal ticket elected has taken the place of all feelings of opposition that manifested itself in the start. Impartial investigations will prove to any one clearly that the only hope of redeeming the country from the hands of its despoilers is by a complete combination of all the elements opposed to the Administration. By doing this, victory is certain; but, if we are foolish enough to divide and sub divide, simply to suit the peculiar notion and tastes of each, it will only work the defeat of all Reform, and give to Grant and his corrupt advisers another lease of power.

While all may not act wisely in this matter, I am much encouraged by the increasing strength that the Cincinnati ticket is fast gaining. From every quarter of the country comes the cheering news of the greatest enthusiasm manifesting itself over the Liberal ticket and platform. The people are now beginning to realize the fact that we are not fighting the battles of the past, but are deeply concerned for those of the present and the future. If the Cincinnati nominees and platform be indorsed by the Baltimore Convention, on the 9th of July,—and I have not the least doubt but they will be,—I believe, "from the rivers to the end of the earth," there never was such enthusiasm as will burst forth all over this country in favor of Greeley, Brown, and Reform. Let the friends of Right and Justice put their shoulders to the wheel, and move forward the car of Progress and Reform.

J. R. B.

Politics in Logan County, Ill.

LINCOLN, Ill., June 24.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The political situation in this county is as favorable as it could reasonably be expected or desired by the Liberal Reformers. The Democracy everywhere have repudiated and discarded the Chicago *Times*. The original, substantial, reading Republicans of this county, for the most part, are for Greeley, and, of course, take THE TRIBUNE; yet there is a great effort being made by the Grant men to induce them to read the *Inter-Ocean* and *Journal*, and to get the *Times* into the hands of Democrats; but their designs are well understood, and their pressing efforts are put forth in vain. Liberal Republicans and Democrats are united in feeling and sentiment, and are constantly receiving accessions to their forces from the opposition, including the best and most substantial men of the country.

We are all very hopeful here; and are more than confident of success. The *Times*, which gave us some trouble for awhile, having been detected and exposed in its treachery and efforts to sell and deliver the Democracy to Grant, has spent its force, done all the mischief in this county that it possibly can, and is now regarded just as any other Grant organ is by Liberals, both old Republicans and Democrats. This fact is well known to all Greeley Reformers; yet the Grant men, in their zeal and ignorance, are silly and stupid enough to think that they can still pass it off on unsuspecting country Democrats as an exponent of true Democratic principles. The bigoted, ignorant creatures don't really know that there is not a Democrat in Logan County who is posted on the venality and treachery of the *Times*; and that ninety-nine out of every hundred of them know that it is in favor of Grant's re-election.

The way in which those wretches endeavor to beguile and mislead the Democrats, when they approach them, is this: They go to them and let on to be Democrats, read the *Times'* editorials to them, and say, "Now, that is true, and I, for one, will not vote at all if I can't get a better candidate to vote for than Greeley for the Presidency." And thereupon, if the man says that he does not just exactly like to vote for Greeley himself, they herald it everywhere that they have found "a good square Democrat from the country who won't touch Greeley."

But, when the Grant men endeavor to win over a Liberal Republican to their side, they, in every instance, have a brother or some other imaginary relative killed in the Rebellion, and they say, tearfully, that, for that reason, they won't vote, and don't want to see any friend of theirs vote, for the man who went Jeff. Davis' bail. They, however, take good care not to tell that Gerrit Smith, who is a leading Grant man, also went on Jeff. Davis' bail-bond, and that Grant appointed General Longstreet, who had led a Confederate force that killed as many Union soldiers during the war as any other Confederate command of the same numbers, to the Surveyorship of the Port of New Orleans, worth $30,000 a year. No, they don't and won't tell that. Wonder if they, in their bigotry and knavishness, think the people are fools? It would really seem so.

Just wait until the campaign fairly opens in this State, and if you don't hear of an uprising of the honest masses, and a smashing down or dispersing of the Grant croaking forces, I shall be most wofully mistaken.

The Grant men, after it became apparent that the Baltimore Convention would indorse the Cincinnati platform and nominees, turned, as a last hope of a diversion being made in favor of their master, with anxious looks to the meeting in New York on the 20th inst.; but there again they were doomed to suffer disappointment, and are now in a state of great despondency.

Our people are buoyant in spirit, and large numbers of them will be at Springfield on the 26th inst.

J.

We Must Have Reform.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 25.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The establishment of a Republic is a work of comparatively easy accomplishment; its maintenance is a struggle of great magnitude. The establishment of a Republic requires but the hand of a warrior or a statesman; the maintenance of that Republic requires the hearts and arms of the entire people. Virtue is the mainspring, the life-blood of a Republic. The vital principle of Democracy is the individual influence of each citizen upon public affairs. It is not the mere exercise of political power, but the every-day walk and conversation of one whose example causes others to do well; for no deed of a good citizen is useless, for, even by his attention, his appearance, his nod, his silence, or his step, he may avail something.

This political virtue, so necessary to a good citizen, and without which no Republican can long exist, includes patriotism, integrity, and self-denial. In proportion as these principles influence a Democracy, the commonwealth is prosperous; but, when they are forgotten, the Nation becomes a prey to selfish passion, and is fast travelling the road to anarchy and despotism.

Patriotism is not the mere love of country, nor its object the tinsel of present glory. Far nobler are its aims, for its visions are prospective, and its aspirations invoke the future. The patriot lives not for himself, but for posterity. He gives his hand and his heart to the defence of the Republic, with regard to ties of blood or kindred, and never lends his countenance to any who, through ignorance or passion, propose measures at variance with freedom, or inimical to the peace of the country. He is the uncompromising foe of demagogues.

The lust of office, which generally seems to be the strongest in the minds of persons least capable of filling them with honor, gives rise to demagogism; and the people, occupied by the various avocations of life, are apt, as far as the Government is concerned, to allow self-elected leaders to do their thinking. The neglect of intelligent voters to attend the polls, and a general indifference to the machinery which brings candidates before the people, secure to the demagogue important offices of trust and profit, which he scruples not to use for selfish and unworthy purposes. This criminal apathy of our people accounts for the utter incapacity of a large number of our public men. The American demagogue is a shameless monster. He stands alone in the infamy of his conduct,—solitary in the sublime prostitution of his intellect, in the utter corruption of his heart. He would sacrifice the well-being of the Nation for an office, the prosperity of the whole Commonwealth, and his own conscience, for a better salary or a fat job. The demagogue, the scourge of Republics, only exists by sufferance. When the good and true men of the Nation arise and act, this villain is crowded off the stage. It is now as it was in the homely but inspired parable of the Scriptures: "While the husbandman sleeps, the enemy sows tares." Many of the best men of our country refuse to go to the polls, while the worst never fail to avail themselves of the privilege. This should not be. If the solid men of our States do not exercise the only known remedy for evils of Government, how is the Republic to stand? Where are those ancient Senators whose eloquence, echoing through the forum, found full sympathy in the hearts of the people? Where those citizens who loved the Republic above property, family, even life itself, whom unscrupulous demagogues dared not approach, and before whose inflexible honesty corrupt Kings feared and trembled?

We must recall the ancient days. We must return to first principles, and study models of former years. Our children must be prepared with more than Spartan care, and taught how bright and glorious is their inheritance,—how hollow the joys which are but the gratification of the senses. The standard of Republican virtue must everywhere be raised,—selfishness be uprooted from every spirit,—patriotism no longer remain a high-sounding name; but the maxim be written in every breast, "My Country, everywhere and at all times. The Republic, one and individually. America, the land of virtue and the home of the free."

CITIZEN.

The Grant Meeting at Boston.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In looking over the account of the late Grant ratification meeting in Boston, I was amazed at the scarcity of truth in the items of speech-makers, the lack of genuine enthusiasm, and the general negative character of the meeting. The flings at Sumner, in particular, were heartless and grovelling; nor, in the end, will they be swallowed down by the Commonwealth. Massachusetts may be slow to move. The coldness of her climate, the barrenness of her soil, the strength with which she espouses a cause, all forbid easy relaxation,—divergence: but she, as all the country, knows that Charles Sumner has been, and is, one of her most worthy sons,—a name that will shine in immortal splendor in the brilliant galaxy of truly great and wise statesmen, when those who would impeach and defame him will be lost in oblivion. What must be thought of such statements as that of General Butler, that the present canvass for President is only the continuation of the struggle begun in 1861; hinting that swords are ready to be drawn,—for what? for whom?—why, to reinvest with power an Administration in which the people have lost confidence. It is truly astounding, and shows on what precarious and rotten foundations a cause must stand when tricky, reckless, unprincipled demagogues become chief speakers, and use their energies to defame the only truly consistent and trusty adviser the people have. Who is Ben Butler in comparison with Charles Sumner? He is a sudden sprout,—a mushroom growth of a night of sad convulsion,—rebellion. Sumner, a true growth, with the true life-blood of patriotism coursing in his veins. Butler is a sudden, uncertain meteor, dashed in with a glaring trail of vengeance, of uncertain orbit; Sumner, a sun shining with steady, warming, fertilizing splendor, consistent from the beginning. For such a man as Butler to get up and tell the American people that the Republican party is undivided, when we see the position of such men as Sumner, Schurz, Trumbull, Greeley, Brown, and hosts of others, the first men of the country, is sheer nonsense and duplicity. What are Sumner and Schurz asking for? Nothing at the people's hands, other than that they will see to their own and the country's interest. They ask for no office, emolument, or honor. Why this keen feeling of hostility to their course? Sumner's speech, at which, Butler says, the people were disgusted and nominated Wilson, will live as a true record in history, when all that such mouths as Butler may utter will perish utterly.

Sumner, Greeley, Trumbull, and their noble associates originated the Republican party. Had it not been for their life-long faithfulness and devotion to the principles of genuine liberty and human rights, their manly struggle in the great battle of ideas, such men as Grant, Butler, and Logan would never have found an opportunity to have drawn their swords or got one iota of national notoriety. For such men to now aggregate to themselves supremacy,—to imagine that they are the pivots around which the true destiny of the country revolves,—is sheer, sapless folly, impudent arrogance, and falsehood.

The truth is, we have stood by these men,—elevated them. They have disappointed the country. A vast and mighty revolution is rapidly going on in the silent realms of thought, mightier by far than any or all outward demonstrations. A new crisis is upon the country. The past has a history. The achievement has been made. We have been thrust into war; we have come out of it in triumph. The issues are accepted. If we mean to be one vast, united, happy people, we have got to be magnanimous, and generous, and noble. A truly national spirit must be cultivated. It will do us all good. Prejudice must be thrown away.

If those who have heretofore acted with the Democratic party, flinging away the hates, the rancors, the bitterness, the spites, the malice, the envies of the past, nobly and generously come in and accept and adopt the Cincinnati platform and its nominees, and in good faith go in for the organization of a truly Liberal Republican National party, we ought to consider it one of the grandest hope lights and auguries of good for the hour. Call it what you will,—the Republican, Democratic, or party of Reform,—it will be the great National party of Progress and True Advancement. Civilization on the Western Continent will feel quickening impulses. A homogeneous spirit of Nationality will return. By degrees we shall forget the bloody past, and move in serried phalanx, beneath the floating banner of Liberty and Equal Just Laws, to the consummation of the grand and august destinies that lie just before us. All we ask is true candor, common sense, and propriety, and the country is safe.

W. S. B.

THE INTERNATIONAL RACE.

Story of the Defeat of the Atalantas by the London Crew.

From the London Daily Telegraph, June 11.

One of the stipulations made when the match was arranged was that, in case the wind should blow strongly down the river, the referee should have the option of ordering the race to be rowed from Mortlake to Putney, instead of in the ordinary direction. This course was taken in 1856, and again in 1863 in the Oxford and Cambridge matches; but of late years the necessity for any such change has not arisen. Early in the afternoon of yesterday a decidedly strong south-wester swept the reaches of the Thames, driving the more open parts of the river into surf, and rendering the voyage from Putney to Mortlake rather hazardous for light racing boats. Later in the day, and before 4:30 o'clock,—which was the time fixed for the start,—the breeze abated, and there was really nothing to prevent the race from being rowed in the usual direction. Deterred, however, by the aspect of the noon-tide hours, the Atalantas had set their faces firmly against taking the ordinary course; and, yielding to their representations, the London crew, not without some demur, gave way. Mr. Lesley, the referee, confirmed this arrangement, and the consequence was that the starting-point was changed from Putney to Mortlake. Going some distance beyond the latter village, and approaching Kew Bridge, the official steamers lay together some time before any signs were made of the crews getting into position for the start. Meanwhile, Mr. Lord, acting for the Thames Conservancy, had made good use of the time in clearing the course as much as possible to meet the altered circumstances. The change was altogether in favor of the Atalantas. A light crew in a light boat, and with the wind all in their favor, could hardly have been better situated for a race against heavier men, in a stouter boat, whose knowledge of racing downwards from Mortlake was almost as limited as their own.

THE CREWS.

At length, when the tide had some time turned, and the ebb, driven by the light wind then astir, was running fast, the London men embarked in their Clasper, and drew up to their station. Having won the choice of place, they had selected the north side of the river, though there was really little substantial difference between the two positions. On seeing them sweep round to the start, it seemed more than ever impossible to believe that an athletic, well mated, and very strong looking crew like this could be fairly defeated by the comparatively much smaller four of the Atalantas. The Londoners themselves, though yet a little anxious, showed, naturally enough, an easy confidence in their own superiority, for never, perhaps, in the records of boat-racing did any set of men go to the post feeling victory more perfectly preassured. Some few minutes elapsed before the Americans put off from the steamer that had brought them up from Putney, and got on board their outrigger, which lay in mid-river awaiting their arrival. As they moved up to their place, wearing red, close fitting vests with short sleeves, leaving the arms bare, and with red 'kerchiefs round their heads, they looked so entirely different from the form of any ordinary London boating four, that even then it was difficult to apply anything like a regular comparison between them and the four stately members of the London who lay-to awaiting their presence. In the one boat was undoubted skill and unquestionable power; in the other, a strange and untested style, and apparently much less of actual physical strength.

THE START.

For a few anxious moments of suspense, when all cheering was hushed, and all the dense crowd stood in silent expectation, the boats lay at their posts—the oars stretched forward ready for the first stroke. Clearly was heard the umpire's call, "Are you ready?" and sharply in the next instant the report of the gunfire that was to be the signal for starting. Both boats pulled off exactly together, people on the London side believing that their crew had the start, and those on the Atalanta side believing that the Americans got off first. Any doubt on the point could have been but momentary. They started as nearly at 41 as could be; and before half a dozen seconds had elapsed the London, in three powerful strokes, had drawn to the fore, and were decidedly heading the Atlantas. Bearing slightly down toward the edge of the crowd that thronged the barges on the Surrey side, the London seemed for a moment to be boring the Atalantas, while the latter, also pointing their boat in the same direction, were apparently trying to avoid any chance of a foul. All prospect of such a disaster was speedily placed out of the range of probability, for, before a hundred yards had been covered, the London, rowing forty-two strokes to the minute, had got clear of the rival boat, which, with the same number of shorter strokes, appeared to be doing their pulling faster than they really were. There was the same weak hold of the water, the same hang on the stroke, and, in short, all the defects which had been observed in practice, but which it was thought would be entirely overcome in actual racing. They rowed a short bucketing stroke, which never went more than forty-two to the minute, and which failed to put anything like a true racing rate of speed on the boat. As they went along in pursuit of the London, Smith at the bow looked round, and, seeing the position of the leading boat, steered his own across the stern of the London, and so got out of the wash without gaining any other advantage. The London, pulling a magnificent stroke, drew still further away, and before Barnes Bridge was reached had placed a clear length and a half between the stern of their boat and the stern of the Atalantas. London went under the bridge in four minutes, twenty seconds, the Atalantas five seconds later. From this in going along the smooth open water of Barnes Reach, the leading crew drew still further away, and settling into a steady sweeping stroke of about forty to the minute, began to take the situation more easily than they had done in the first flush of the start. The Americans, making sheer arm work of it, had also reduced the rate to forty at a time when it had been supposed they would have been pulling something like fourty-four. On the way down to Chiswick, amid continuous cheers from the masses of people on both sides, the London increased their lead almost perceptibly at every stroke, and rowed as easily as in a sharp training spin. Spurting up to forty-two, the Atalantas still failed to reduce the four lengths that now lay between them and the leaders. They were apparently tired, and were obviously doing no more, or very little more, than had been observed in their training. Passing Chiswick Church, the powerful pulling of the London contrasted strongly with the light and really pretty, though very ineffective, rowing of the American four, whose chance of ever again reaching the leading crew was now becoming rapidly hopeless. Here the Atalantas, who at Barnes Bridge might have saved half a length by taking the inside arch instead of following London through the centre, again steered out a little and put on a spurt up to a good forty-two. But it was in vain. All the way along from Barnes to Hammersmith the London crew had gradually but surely increased the wide space between themselves and their rivals. Diminishing their rate to thirty-eight, the leading crew shot under the immense throng of spectators on Hammersmith Bridge fully ten lengths before the Atalantas reached the same line, the time being—London, 12 minutes 29 seconds; Atalantas 12 minutes 55 seconds, or a difference of 26 seconds in favor of the London.

A "FOUL."

So far the course taken, under the extraordinary and unexpected change in the race, had been kept remarkably clear. Now, in the wide expanse between Hammersmith and Putney, shoals of small boats laden with pleasure-people were flitting about on the open water, many of them trenching dangerously near the route taken by the competing boats. Of all these the leading crew steered perfectly clear. Not so the Atalantas. As they pulled along from the bridge, still cheered by the people assembled there, a lubberly-looking coble, with half a dozen or more men and women on board, swung right in the line of the Atalanta boat. The consequence was that the blades of the American oars came in contact with the side of the lubberly coble that would not or could not get out of the way, and the American crew were completely stopped. On getting clear, after a loss of at least half a dozen more lengths, they drew away from the miserable and much execrated party in the big boat, and continued their now perfectly hopeless chase of the leaders. From the Soap Works down to the Crabtree the Atalantas still kept up forty strokes to the minute, while the London, at thirty-eight, went on increasing their long and evidently commanding lead. At the Craven Point they were quite 200 yards ahead. Smith, at the bow of the Atalanta boat, looked round occasionally to see if the rival boat was within reach, and to keep clear of the craft crowding round about.

THE FINISH.

But it had long been all over. Nothing remained but for the London crew to row easily to the finish and to win, as they did by fully 200 yards. They pulled up at the flagstaff, opposite the Bells, while the Atalantas were still struggling past Simmond's boat-house, about twenty-five strokes or forty-four seconds behind them. The time of the race, taken by Benson's chronograph, was twenty-one minutes twenty-three seconds. This was rather larger than was expected from a four so perfectly well up to the distance as the London, rowing without a coxswain, and with fair wind and tide. Had they been at all pressed, the course would, doubtless, have been done in less time, though, as it was, the London rowed pretty hard from start to finish, and placed as great a distance as they conveniently could between themselves and the Atalantas. The latter were simply never in it from first to last. Their style of rowing has proved to be utterly in-effective against that adopted by the English boating clubs. It is now established beyond a doubt that their best form was shown in the training, and it was all but unanimously stated by the press, from their first appearance on the river, that they could have no possible chance if in the actual race they did not very materially improve upon their course of practice. They had to meet a singularly good crew, and, doing all that they could, they were simply outpaced from beginning to end.

A Kentucky Physician Frightened from His Profession.

From the Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman.

A young Kentucky physician who had been regularly educated for his profession, was called to the bedside of a patient that he had been attending with his best care for some time, but who obstinately grew worse and worse, until now his end seemed very near. "Doctor," said the sick man, "I am dying—I am certain I am dying, and I believe you have killed me." The doctor seemed to think very earnestly for a moment or two, and then quite gravely and seriously replied: "Yes, I see that you are dying; and, on reflection, I believe that you are right—I believe that I have killed you; but, I have taken my oath that, if God will forgive me for having unintentionally murdered you, I will never murder another—I will never give another dose of physic professionally as long as I live." And he kept his oath; he at once quit medicine entirely; turned his attention to the study of law; obtained license in due course, and, after a few years' successful practice, became one of the most eminent Circuit Judges of that day in Kentucky—now nearly forty years ago.

—In Meriden, Conn., a number of years ago, a young man married a woman in the country, whom he left for an alleged incompetency, and procured a divorce. He then came to the city and married again, and became the father of two children. Then he ran off with another man's wife, she leaving two children, one but a few months old. The deserted husband obtained a divorce, and the runaway parties returned to Meriden, having a child that had been born in the meantime. They married and lived together for five or six months. The woman then ran away with another man taking her child. Several months after she returned, but meanwhile the man she left had obtained a divorce and married again, making his fourth marriage. His last wife has also two husbands living.

AMUSEMENTS.

JULY 4TH!
ON THE
WEST SIDE!
Madison, Washington, Elizabeth, and Ada-sts.
THE GREAT ROMAN EXHIBITION, JULY 4.
Romans, Greeks, and Wild Arabs,
On the great pleasure grounds, corner Madison and Elizabeth-sts.
Great Indian Hurdle Race.
Terrific Conflict on Wild Horses between Romans and Wild Arabs.
Great Indian Battle.
Japanese Bare-Back Riding.
The Great Comanche Chief and Daughter.
The World-Famous French Rope Performer. The Great London Troupe.
The Grandest Entry ever Witnessed.
EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
The Great Japanese Balloonist, HI-KI-CHEE, performing on a Trapeze for Three Miles in the Air, Night Ascension—Enveloped in Fire.
For full programme look at the Posters of the Day. Remember the Grand Opening, July 4, on the West Side.

HAAS' PARK.
THE FOURTH at HAAS' PARK.
The main feature of the immense programme for the 4th, at the above popular place of suburban resort, will be the extensive preparations to maintain the strictest order and redeem the lovely place from the odium of the last two or three years.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY.
For 5 Nights and Saturday Matinee.
COMMENCING
TUESDAY, JUNE 25.
This Evening....MARBLE HEART
In which Mrs. Anna Cowell and Mr. G. W. Taylor will appear.
Thursday, 27....PROGRESS & DEBUTANT
Friday, 28....HOME and 4th act of IL TROVATORE
For the Benefit of Miss Annie Goodall.
Saturday, 29, Farewell Benefit on the South Side of Mr. Charles Wyndham....FRIENDS
Saturday Matinee....OURS
Seats can now be reserved at the box office or of Messrs. Cobb & Andrews, Wabash-av.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Commencing Tuesday Evening, June 25,
EMERSON'S
CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS!
For FIVE NIGHTS and TWO MATINEES. This troupe is acknowledged by the press and public to be the most perfect minstrel organization now traveling.
Grand Family Matinee on Wednesday and Saturday at 2 p. m.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
First time of the long promised sensation picture entitled
PROGRESS,
Illustrating the greatest epoch in the world's history, viz: the burning down of Chicago and its re-building, representing Chicago in ruins, and a graphic and truthful portrait of Potter Palmer's hotel in 1873 painted by R. H. Halley.
JOHNSON AND POWERS' COME AND KISS ME—New Songs, New Acts, New Solo. Friday evening, June 28, benefit of Ben. Cotton. Monday, July 1, the world renowned Japanese Tommy. Saturday, grand family matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Maeder's Great Drama of Border Life,
BUFFALO BILL,
BUFFALO BILL,
BUFFALO BILL.
Every Evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
FRIDAY, June 28, 4th act of the Opera,
IL TROVATORE.
Count di Luni, Sig Farini; Manrico, Mr E Schultze (who with Mr J. V. Flagler, as Conductor, have kindly proffered their services); Leonora, Miss Annie Goodall. Preceded by
HOME.
By the WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY.
BENEFIT OF MISS ANNIE GOODALL.
Seats can now be reserved at Box Office.

NIXON'S CIRCUS.
Clinton-st., near Washington.
MONDAY, JUNE 24, AND DURING THE WEEK.
Return of those Universal Favorites,
ROYAL YEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE.
The grand Fairy Spectacle of Cinderella, by 75 Beautiful Children, every afternoon, when there are no Reserved Seats.
Remember, the performance is out in time for all Street and Railroad Cars and Omnibuses.
PRICES—Dress Circle Chairs 50c; Family Circle, 25c; Reserved Chairs, (none reserved afternoon,) 75c.

BASKET PIC NIC
At Desplaines Grove,
THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1872,
On Behalf of All Saints Episcopal Church.
Cars leave C. & N. W. Depot, west end of Kinzie-st bridge at 9 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents.

SECOND AND LAST WEEK OF
CHARLES McEVOY'S
HIBERNICON!
AT BURLINGTON HALL.
Change of Programme, introducing New Songs, Dances and Sketches. Beautiful scenery and Exquisite Music. Admission, 50 cts. Matinee Saturday at reduced prices.

DRUGS.
"Old Salamander"
AT HOME AGAIN!
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Have REMOVED to their new stores,
92 and 94 Lake-st. corner Dearborn,
ON THE OLD STAND,
Where, with facilities unsurpassed in their line, and stock not equalled in variety and extent, they will be glad to see old and new customers.

AUCTION SALES.

600 CASES BOOTS & SHOES
AT AUCTION,
By catalogue,
On Wednesday, June 26, at 9 1-2 a.m., prompt.
We have never offered a better sale, both as to style quality, and variety.
An elegant assortment of Philadelphia made Boots and Shoes, in black and colors, are included in this catalogue.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Corner Randolph-st and Michigan-av.

BY ELISON & FOSTER.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
2,500 SILK PARASOLS
At Auction,
On Wednesday morning, June 26, at 9½ o'clock, at 148 Michigan-av. First-class regular goods to the trade.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BY ELISON & FOSTER.
Dry Goods and Clothing,
Boots and Shoes, Carpets, etc., etc.,
At auction, on Wednesday morning, June 26, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 148 Michigan-av.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE
And Lot 98 1-2 by 128 feet, Corner Calumet-av. and Fifty-first-st.
AT AUCTION.
On Tuesday Afternoon, July 2, at 4 O'Clock, on the Premises.
We will sell, without reserve the elegant residence of John Atkinson, situated on the northeast corner of Calumet-av and Fifty-first-st. An elegant three story and basement pressed brick, with stone trimmings, and gothic slate roof. The building is 27 feet front by 48 feet deep, containing 12 rooms, besides bathroom, pantries, closets, and laundry. Stationary wash stands, and all the modern improvements. Brick carriage house and stable, 20x30 feet, hennery, etc. This is one of the finest residences on the South Side, located near the grand Boulevard and entrance to the South Park.
ALSO, SIX RESIDENCE LOTS
Fronting on Indiana-av., corner of Fiftieth-st. Lots 50 feet front, full depth, to be sold at same time. Title perfect. Terms to be made known at time of sale.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 148 Michigan-av.

By HORACE REED & CO.
Regular Wednesday's Sale of
DRY GOODS,
THIS MORNING, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.
Ladies' and Children's Aprons, Piques, and Linen Dresses. Irish Linens, and a full line of Handkerchiefs, Towels, &c. Also, a large assortment of Hardware, Fine Cutlery, and a choice lot of Cigars.
HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

14 Beautiful Residence Lots,
AND
4 Fine Business Lots,
AT AUCTION,
JULY 2, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,
At salesroom of W. A. BUTTERS & CO., 55 and 57 Canal-st.
These Lots are in a GROVE OF LARGE TREES, on Clybourn-av., Centre-st. and vicinity, between Racine and Sheffield avs. The Clybourn-av. horse cars will take you in 25 minutes from Clark-st. bridge. You will have lake water, schools, churches, stores, and good neighbors. No portion of Chicago has developed faster since the fire, and there is a certainty of great advance in values. This will be one of the last chances to buy good lots so near the Court House, at YOUR OWN PRICES. Terms very easy. Title perfect.
For further information apply to GEO. H. HESS, southeast cor. LaSalle and Monroe sts.

AUCTION! AUCTION!
BANKRUPTCY.
Over $150,000 worth of
DRY GOODS
at Auction.
Important to the trade and public. Great Bankrupt Sale of Dry Goods.
At 97 South Desplaines-st., Plummer's New Block, near Madison-st., Commencing on Thursday, June 27, 1872.
A large consignment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, consisting of West of England, French and German Broadcloths, Fancy Tweeds, Meltons, Full Cloths, Castor and Eskimo Beavers, Doeskins, Chinchillas, Cloakings, etc. Also, British and Foreign Manufactured Paisley, Cashmere, Broche, Queensland, and Llama Shawls. Dress Goods in great variety, such as Fine Black and colored Silks, Satins, Poplins, Sateens, Empresse Cloths, Alpacas and Merinos in every shade and color; Lyons Velvets, Silk Plush Suitings and Velveteens; together with a large stock of Blankets, Flannels, Table Covers, Table Damasks, Turkey Red, Loom Dice, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, Prints, Muslins and Sheetings, English and French Marseilles Counterpanes, Turkish Quilts, etc., etc., and other goods too numerous to mention.
Particular attention is called to the line of CARPETS embracing Ingrain, Two and Three-ply, Tapestry Brussels, Body Brussels, Velvets, and others.
Sale to continue from day to day, until the entire stock is disposed of, the whole to be sold without reserve in lots to suit all, for cash.
Sales to commence at 10 a. m., and 2 and 7:30 p. m.

FINANCIAL.

EQUITABLE TRUST COMP'Y.
CASH CAPITAL,
$1,000,000.
CHARTERED BY CONNECTICUT.
Organised to Loan money on Western Real Estate Security.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, Pres't.
HENRY B. HYDE, Vice-Pres't.
M. L. SCUDDER, Jr., Vice Pres't.
HENRY R. BOND, Secretary and Treas.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF TRUSTEES.
Robert Lenox Kennedy, Pres. Nat. Bank Commerce, New York.
Eugene Kelly, Eugene Kelly & Co., New York.
Henry F. Haven, New London.
Chas. Butler, Pres. St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute R. R., N. Y.
Adrian Iselin, A. Iselin & Co., New York.
Saml. Willets, Willets & Co., New York.
Peter McMartin, New York.
Applications for loans must be made to
OGDEN & SCUDDER,
Gen'l Agents, Nixon's Building, Chicago.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL,
$5,000,000 IN GOLD!
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
L. A. VON HOFFMAN, Treasurer.
THIS COMPANY will loan for long periods on Real Estate, improved or in course of improvement in Chicago, through a Committee composed of the following named gentlemen:
Wm F Coolbaugh, Esq., Chairman;
Solomon A. Smith, Esq., Wirt Dexter, Esq.,
Henry W. King, Esq., Heman G. Powers, Esq.
Applications received and forms furnished at the Office of the Company, S. W. corner Madison and State-sts., Rooms 7 and 8.
ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.
Chicago, June 1, 1872.

MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS.
No. 49 Exchange-place, New York.
Buy and sell on commission Gold, Stocks and Bonds. Receive deposits, subject to sight drafts, and allow interest on same.
Special attention given to the negotiation of first-class Railway and other loans. Satisfactory references required from those desiring to open accounts.
Refer by permission to the First National Bank of Chicago.

Office of the County Treasurer, Cook County, Ill., Chicago, June 8, 1872.
COOK CO. BONDS
Bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, can be bought at par at the County Treasurer's Office, East Wing Court House.
J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer.

MUTUAL SECURITY,
GARDEN CITY,
GERMANIA, HOME,
And other insurance claims bought, or money loaned on them. H. S. DIETRICH, 77 West Madison-st., up stairs.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.
DISSOLUTION.
Public notice is hereby given, that the copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of FRANKLIN, GENDRAN & CO., is hereby dissolved and at an end; and that the business heretofore carried on by the above named copartnership, will, until further notice, be carried on under the name and style of H. C. FRANKLIN & CO., the said Charles Gendran having withdrawn from said copartnership; and all persons are hereby notified that no person except SAMUEL HOYT has any right or authority to collect any of the debts of the above new firm; and all persons are hereby forbidden to pay to any person except said SAMUEL HOYT any of said debts now existing or hereafter accruing.
H. C. FRANKLIN & CO.
CHICAGO, Ill., June 25, 1872.

EDUCATIONAL.
CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.
Established in New York in 1814. English and French for Young Ladies and Misses. Boarding and Day Pupils. 1527 and 1529 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

SCALES.
FORSYTH'S
U. S. Standard Scales
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 48 South Desplaines-st.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.
E. C. LAWRENCE & CO.,
487 Wabash-av.,
CROCKERY,
CHINA,
GLASSWARE
TABLE CUTLERY,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND FINE
MANTEL ORNAMENTS.
We sell a White French China Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Set combined,
136 Pieces for $35.

COAL.
COAL.
E. L. Hedstrom & Co.,
NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CHICAGO,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
Wilkesbarre Coal,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Wilkesbarre, Lump Lehigh, Blossburg and Soft Coals.
We sell always at the lowest market price.
HORATIO PRATT, Agt.,
146 Market-st., corner Monroe.

SHIRTS.
WILSON BROS.
SHIRTS
Made to order of N. Y. M. Muslin and 2100 HEAVY Linen, per dozen....$36.00
Wamsutta Muslin and 2100 HEAVY Linen, per dozen....33.00
Wamsutta Muslin and 1900 Linen, per dozen....30.00
Lonsdale Muslin and 1700 Linen, per dozen....27.00
First three qualities have ALL LINEN Cuffs and Neckbands. At above prices Cuffs are attached. Same quality of our own manufacture, ready-made, $3.00 per dozen less.
Perfect satisfaction given or money cheerfully refunded.
Also Import and Manufacture Men's Furnishing Goods.
330 Wabash-av., and 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago; Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.
CUNARD MAIL LINE
Established in 1840. Steam between
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
China	June 26	Parthia	June 22
Russia	July 3	Calabria	June 29
Cuba	July 10	Abyssinia	July 6

And from Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.
Steerage Passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent, 376 State-st., and 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships.
Sailing weekly between London, Quebec and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEY'S, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 15 West Madison-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE.
Finest Residence Property
IN AURORA,
For Sale at Auction, Tuesday, July 2, 1872.
The residence of the late Benjamin Hackney, corner New York and Fourth-sts., having 172 feet front on New York-st., opposite the Park, and 198 feet on Fourth-st. Large house, barn, &c. Variety and quantity of fruit. Only two minutes' walk from railroad depot. Adjoins residence of Philo Carpenter, Esq. For further particulars address EUGENE CANFIELD or J. A. SHOEMAKER, Aurora, Ill.

HALF ACRE
LOTS.
A half-acre equals five building lots, and is sold at $600; $50 cash down, and $50 semi-annually. This gives 5 or 6 years' time, or it can be paid up, and a deed made whenever desired by the purchaser.
Lots situated close to station on R. I. R. R., halfway between Englewood and Washington Heights; 18 feet above Chicago level; soil the best of garden land. Several trains per day, one reaching the city a quarter before 7 a. m., and leaving at 6:15 p. m.
Parties desiring to build, can be accommodated. There is nothing superior to it in or about the city for a home, or for investment.
A ride to the property will satisfy the most exacting as to its beauty and desirability. SISSON & NEWMAN, Room 5, 70 East Madison-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.
HENRY N. HOLDEN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Hard Wood Lumber
OF ALL KINDS.
Bills of Hard Wood Lumber cut to order at short notice. Office and Yard,
Corner Market and Jackson-sts., Chicago.

COOLERS.
Fisher's Refrigerators.
Kedzie's Water Filters.
Packer's Ice Cream Freezers.
Gas Stoves. Oil Stoves.
And an endless variety of new and desirable housekeepers' goods at
DALTON'S,
Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

IRON.
Hall, Kimbark & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
IRON, BEAMS, CHANNELS,
Angle and Tee Iron Colliery Rails,
MERCHANT IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE
MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR RANDOLPH-ST
(One Block South of Old Location,)
CHICAGO, ILL.

GENERAL NOTICES.
THE CINCINNATI & TERRE HAUTE
Railway Company,
Desirous of arresting the attention of manufacturers to the advantage of locating manufacturing establishments upon the line of their railway, will give to any rolling mill or blast furnace company so locating forty (40) acres of ground for works, and the coal in one hundred (100) acres of Clay or Owen County, Indiana, block coal field; the ore from one hundred (100) acres of the Hardin, Pope, or Massac County, Illinois, brown hematite beds, and agree to furnish them with all orders for merchant iron required for the railway's use for a period of two years.
To any railway car manufactory located upon its line they will give twenty acres of ground required for works, the timber from 100 acres of the best oak timbered land in Owen County, and an order for 1,000 cars to commence work upon.
To any car wheel foundry or axle forge, the necessary grounds for works, and liberal orders for their products in kind.
To all other manufacturing establishments ample facilities in the locating and successful prosecuting of their works.
Circulars descriptive of the manufacturing points upon the line of the railway will be mailed to any address upon application to
MATT. P. WOOD,
Gen'l Sup't C. & T. H. R. R., Terre Haute, Ind.

War Department.
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1872.
A Medical Board will be convened at this office on July 1, 1872, for the purpose of examining various patterns of trusses, and recommending those most suitable for issue under the act of Congress approved May 28, 1872, entitled "An act to provide for furnishing trusses to disabled soldiers."
Manufacturers of trusses are invited to forward to this office samples of their respective patterns, with the wholesale price of each, previous to the meeting of the Board.
J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General United States Army.

SEWING MACHINES.
GROVER & BAKER'S
Sewing Machines.
New Improved Shuttle Stitch
MACHINES.
Old Favorite Elastic Stitch
MACHINES.
SALESROOMS,
96 West Randolph and 127 East Eighteenth-sts.

SPECTACLES.
MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
For Sight is Priceless!!
But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.
TRADE MARK
If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by
J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.
CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.
For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 468 State-st., and 21 West Madison, Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills., from whom they can only be obtained. No pedlars employed.

PROPOSALS.
Proposals for Dimension Stone
Required in the Construction of the New Government Buildings at Chicago, Ill.
Sealed proposals will be received until the 23d day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the proposed new United States Government Building at Chicago, Illinois, all of the Dimension Stone required in its construction. The species of stone from which a selection will be made will be confined to Granites, Marbles, or Sand-stones, and the qualities especially insisted upon will be uniformity of color and texture, and durability, and their capacity for working under the chisel or hammer, one sample 12x12x12, showing on each face a different kind of cutting and on one the natural fracture of the stone, must be submitted in all cases.
No stone that has not been tested by actual use in buildings for at least ten years, will be considered, and absolute proof that it has been so used for that period must be furnished. The stone must further have a good grain, and be free from all discoloring substances, and the quarry from which it is procured must be fully opened and capable of furnishing the quality and quantity desired, within one year.
About 250,000 cubic feet of stone will be required; the size of the stones cannot now be given, but will approximate 60 feet; the largest stones will not probably contain over 200 cubic feet.
The stone will be ordered on a schedule of net sizes in order that the contractor may make proper allowances for cutting in the quarrying, and on this schedule payment shall be made.
Bidders will state how soon they can commence the delivery of the stone, and the amount per week they can deliver. They will also state the average and maximum sizes of stone that can be obtained from their quarry.
No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished. A certificate from the Recorder of the county in which the quarry is situated, that the bidder is the owner or lessee of the quarry, must accompany each bid.
All proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or Collector of Customs at Chicago, and be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him and give bond therefor in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), and a valid and binding lease of the quarry to the government, as security for the faithful performance of the contract, the lease to take effect upon the failure of the contractor to comply with the terms of the contract; said lease to authorize the government to take full possession of the quarry, and work it at the expense of the contractor in case of such default.
The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.
Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for Dimension Stone," and addressed to
A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

Sealed Proposals
Will be received until the 23d day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for 3,000 cubic yards, more or less, of Granite, Limestone, or other hard, durable stone, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete. The proposals to be accompanied by a sample of the stone.
Proposals will be made by the cubic yard, and will be received by weight; the weight of a yard to be ascertained by the Superintendent by measuring accurately and weighing the same.
All bids must be made on the printed form to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or the Collector of Customs, Chicago, Ill., and will be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him.
All of the concrete stone needed will require to be delivered within forty days after the contract is entered into.
The right to reject any or all the bids is reserved.
Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, and indorsed, "Proposals for concrete stone, new Government buildings, Chicago, Ill.," and addressed to
A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

TO CONTRACTORS.
Proposals will be received for the masonry of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, northwest corner Rush and Superior-sts.
The Building Committee reserve the right to reject any bid.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of J. R. NEFF, Architect, Exchange building, Clark and Washington-sts.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.
Arrival and Departure of Trains.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.
Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*3:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:50 p m	*9:20 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday via Jacksonville Division. § Daily, via Main Line and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*2:50 p m
Springfield Express	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Kankakee Passenger	*3:15 p m	*9:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:00 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*9:00 a m	*8:45 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*10:29 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*5:20 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:45 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡On Saturdays this train will leave at 5:15 p. m. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.
Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a m	§3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p m	§6:30 a m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	*9:15 p m	*7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a m	*10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p m	*7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	*11:00 p m	6:30 a m
Green Bay Express	*9:00 a m	*7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	*9:30 p m	*6:45 a m

†Sunday excepted. §Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.
Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	§7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	*7:40 a m	*9:20 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.
Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	9:20 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne.	5:30 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p m	11:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Day Express	†8:00 a m	‡7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§5:15 p m	§6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*8:00 a m
Mail	†6:00 a m	†4:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	†8:40 a m

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

Mail (via main and air-line)	*6:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Day Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:35 p m	10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†*9:00 p m	‡*6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*6:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Night Express	†8:30 p m	*6:00 a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*9:30 a m	*8:20 p m
Night Express	†8:30 p m	‡7:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:35 p m	*10:20 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.
Ticket offices, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot, foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:45 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	*3:00 p m	*4:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:00 p m	*3:15 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p m	*3:10 p m
Aurora Passenger	4:30 p m	9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:30 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:55 a m
Pacific Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*6:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:25 a m	*2:05 p m

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

BUSINESS CARDS.
H. J. CHRISTOPH,
REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND NOTE BROKER,
611 Wabash-av.,
Late with German National Bank. Real Estate and Commercial papers bought and sold. Real estate bought and sold. Rents collected. Taxes paid. Money loaned, in sums to suit, at liberal rates.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
Advertising Agencies.
E. H. CHANDLER & CO. are authorized to receive advertisements for all Chicago daily papers at their lowest rates; also for any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. and foreign countries, and receive all cards for this Directory. 124 South Clark st.
COOK, COBURN & CO., the oldest, largest, and most complete Advertising Agency in the West, receive advertisements for all Newspapers published. Office, 442 Wabash-av.
LOUIS LLOYD & CO., 122 Fifth-av., near Madison-st.
American Horse Shoer.
G. DUNNING, 74 Pacific-av., east side Mich. S. Depot.
Architects.
HENRY L. GAY, 18 and 24 Central Block.
A. L. ROBB, 374 Wabash-av., late of Robb & Ackerman.
W. L. B. JENNEY, 79 Dearborn st.
Artists' and Painters' Materials.
P. M. ALMINI & CO., No. 344 State-st.
Banks.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 84 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 63 West Washington st.
Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 25 West Randolph st.
E. B. PRESTON (Agt. Hoyt's Belting), 22 S. Canal-st.
Billiards (Phelan & Collender Tables).
STEPHANI, MOSHEIMER & HART, 619 State-st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
BLISS & SNOW, 63 South Canal-st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 14 W. Rand.
STYLES & POWLIS, S. W. cor. Wash. and Green.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., 21 South Canal-st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 6 and 7 East Randolph-st.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 27 S. Canal & 389 Wabash-av.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph st.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.
Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 489 Wabash av.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 136 State st.
Boots and Shoes (Retail).
P. KELLER, 417 Wabash av.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale.)
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 209 Michigan av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 264 & 266 Madison, cor. Market.
THOS. FEAREY & SONS, 254 Mich. av., cor. Harrison.
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Wednesday Morning, June 26, 1872.

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THE SPRINGFIELD CONVENTIONS.

The union of Liberal Republicans and Democrats in nominating a State ticket is a union of men who are agreed upon the living questions of the day, but who have differed upon the questions which were pending from 1860 to 1868. They differed concerning Slavery, Emancipation, and Reconstruction; but they are agreed concerning Reconciliation between North and South, Imperialism, Gift-Taking, Nepotism, Civil Service Reform, Revenue Reform, and so on.

There are some who profess to see a vast deal that is odious in such a union. It is, however, the same kind of a union as Whigs like Seward, Sumner, Greeley, Wilson, Lane, Adams, Fessenden, and Lincoln, in 1854-'56, formed with Democrats like Chase, Bryant, Fremont, Trumbull, Wilmot, and Frank Blair, to form the Republican party. It is the same kind of a union as these Republicans, in 1861, formed with War Democrats like Stanton, Grant, Butler, Dix, and Logan, to carry on the war. It is the same kind of a union as the Grant Republicans would now like to form with Democrats if they could,—the earnest longing for which they express when they declare that as many Democrats will vote for Grant as for Greeley. The Republican party nominated Andrew Johnson with Lincoln in 1864 to secure Democratic votes. It nominated Grant in 1868 to secure Democratic votes. When a political party ceases to grow by gaining accessions to its ranks, it has begun to die. While the Liberals and Democrats consist of men who agree on questions of policy and principle, the Grant party comprises men who agree on no principle whatever, and have no bond of adhesion, except obedience to Grant. Some of the Grant Republicans favor Amnesty; some oppose it. Some favor Civil Service Reform, and some oppose it. Some, like Logan, profess to be Revenue Reformers, and some are high Protectionists. Some voted for the Ku-Klux bill, and some against it. Their rallying cry for the campaign is: "Anything to elect Grant."

IS IT A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY?

When the Liberal party was inaugurated, the Grant organs generally took the ground that it was a movement to bring the Democratic party into power. We pointed out the complete burial of all the recent doctrines of the Democratic party concerning slavery, the war, and negro suffrage, as stipulated in the Cincinnati Platform. We showed that the union of past members of the Democratic party with Republicans, under the new name of "Liberals," indicated a thorough new departure, on principles having reference to living and vital issues, and that, should every member of the late Democratic party vote the Liberal ticket, that act would only the more completely dissolve the old Democratic party and inaugurate a new one, free from the old elements of discord and danger.

One of the Grant organs, speaking of the opposition of the New York *World* and Chicago *Times* to the ratification of the Cincinnati nominations at Baltimore, now says:

> They have made a gallant fight against the death of their party; but, however much the vigor and power displayed in those journals may have been admired, every honest politician, every true patriot, and every real lover of our free institutions will feel a sense of relief at the final disappearance from the political arena of a party which has brought nothing but shame and disgrace upon the country. Let all patriots rejoice that the Democratic party is finally to be placed beyond the power to do further harm.

It is, of course, not true that the Democratic party, or any other party that has obtained and held for years the confidence of the American people, has "brought nothing but shame and disgrace upon the country." As well might we say that the Republican party had brought nothing but peace, honor, and glory upon the country. For all parties there is a time to wax and a time to wane. While the Democratic party was giving the ballot to the immigrant, superseding the Congressional caucus system of nominations, acquiring Florida, Louisiana, Texas, and California, opposing the Know-Nothing heresy, and counteracting the effort to drift the Government into the banking business by lending the Government money to private corporations and individuals, it was doing a good work. Slavery dragged it into its iniquities, and, finally, into its downfall. But we recall, at present, no clearly wrong thing connected with the Democratic party that did not result from its alliance with slavery, dating from about the Administration of Pierce. With the exception of its Pro-Slavery record, the achievements of the Democratic party, from 1815 to 1850, are as much a part of the glory of the country as are Emancipation and the other successes of the Republican party, from 1860 to 1870. Its early glory, however, could not save the Democratic party from the odium incurred by its false positions in respect to slavery, the war, and the colored race. Neither can the previous glory of the Republican party save it from the odium it incurs by allowing its boots to kick out its brains.

The Grant organs have discovered at last, however, that the Cincinnati movement is not a selling-out of the Liberal Republicans to the Democratic party, since the purchaser ceases to exist when the transaction is consummated. Instead of a "raid of the Rebels to get possession of the Government," it turns out to be a complete dissolution of the Rebel and Democratic parties! Instead of inspiring every patriot with terror, as if it were the virtual capture of the Capital by Lee and Longstreet, it is something which, according to the very confessions of its enemies, will give "relief to every true patriot and every real lover of our free institutions." It was to produce just these results that we aided in inaugurating the Liberal movement. Its patriotism stands conceded by its enemies, who acknowledge that they breathe freer at its success. Possibly they may forget for a time to style it a Rebel raid or a Democratic victory.

But, though the Democratic party, as such, with its positions growing out of the Slavery question, goes under in this campaign, yet the voters composing that party, so far as they believe in sound principles and good Government, have ample grounds for feeling that the election of the Liberal ticket will be an individual triumph for every honest Democrat and true Republican in the land.

In both the North and the South, many Democrats of the highest character will be restored by the Liberal movement to usefulness and influence. Hendricks, of Indiana, Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, English, of Connecticut, and many similar men at the South, are true and high-minded statesmen, on the current issues of the day; and the country will be benefited by substituting them for a certain class of so-called Republicans, like Cameron, with whom we can well dispense. Democratic voters will triumph in the restoration of responsible men to power in the South,—men who enjoy the confidence of tax-payers, and will stop stealing and preserve order. They will triumph in the formation and success of a party which will, when in power, revise and reform our Revenue system, and vindicate Local Self-Government. These are grounds enough for triumph in one campaign. And who has any grounds to fear or oppose their success?

ELECTORAL INEQUALITIES.

The inequality of the Electoral College system, when viewed as a representation of the popular sentiment, is discussed by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. We have enlarged the table published by that paper, so that there can be seen at a glance the number of Representatives in Congress from each State, the Electoral vote, and the proportion which the latter bears to the population of each State.

Each State is entitled to one Representative in Congress without reference to its population, and that of necessity produces an inequality in the representation according to population. But this inequality is trifling when compared with that which exists in the number of inhabitants required in each State for an Electoral vote. The table is as follows:

States.	No of Representatives.	No. of Electoral votes.	Population to each Elector
Alabama	8	10	99,699
Arkansas	4	6	80,748
California	4	6	93,375
Connecticut	4	6	89,578
Delaware	1	3	40,998
Florida	2	4	46,937
Georgia	9	11	107,646
Illinois	19	21	120,947
Indiana	13	15	112,042
Iowa	9	11	108,345
Kansas	3	5	72,879
Kentucky	10	12	110,084
Louisiana	6	8	90,864
Maine	5	7	89,559
Maryland	6	8	97,611
Massachusetts	11	13	112,108
Michigan	9	11	107,641
Minnesota	3	5	87,941
Mississippi	6	8	103,499
Missouri	13	15	114,753
Nevada	1	3	14,164
Nebraska	1	3	41,672
New Hampshire	3	5	63,660
New Jersey	7	9	100,677
New York	33	35	125,322
North Carolina	8	10	107,136
Ohio	20	22	121,144
Oregon	1	3	30,308
Pennsylvania	27	29	121,441
Rhode Island	2	4	54,338
South Carolina	5	7	100,801
Tennessee	10	12	104,877
Texas	6	8	102,322
Vermont	3	5	66,110
Virginia	9	11	111,378
West Virginia	3	5	88,408
Wisconsin	8	10	106,467
	292	366	

From this it will be seen that in four States the population to an Electoral vote is over 120,000; in fifteen other States it exceeds 100,000; in twelve States it is less than 100,000, and above 60,000; and in six States less than 60,000. These last six States have 20 Electoral votes, and, combined, have 786,723 population. Illinois, with 2,539,891 population, has but 21 Electoral votes.

"THE STATE OF BOONE."

The Chicago *Times* has at last found a body of Democrats after its own mind. The Democrats of Boone County have had a Mass Convention to appoint a delegate to Springfield. A Mr. Murcher was appointed delegate, when a Mr. Gilman offered resolutions instructing him to oppose any union with Republicans to elect Horace Greeley. These resolutions, after a "stormy debate," were passed, the vote standing: Yeas, 12; nays, 9. The delegate then refused to serve, and Gilman was appointed in his place. The State of Boone is entitled to a delegate in Democratic Conventions upon the same principle that Nevada has a member of Congress; not that the delegate has constituents, but the county is given a delegate through courtesy. The importance to Grant of Boone's defection from Greeley may be seen in the following statement of her vote:

	Republican.		Democratic.	
1868	Grant	2,060	Seymour	306
1870	Logan	1,427	Anderson	132
1871	Beveridge	1,121	Hayes	169

There are eight townships in the county, and in 1870 there were three of these that gave no Democratic vote; Caledonia gave 3, and Boone Township gave 2 Democratic votes. The aggregate Democratic vote in these five towns was 5. If any one wants to know why the Democratic party does not grow in Boone, it is enough to say that Mr. Gilman has bossed it for the last fifteen years. Despite his defection for Grant, we have no question that the supporters of Greeley in Winnebago and Boone will elect their Senator and two Representatives to the Legislature. The 12 Grant Democrats of the State of Boone ought to migrate to Delaware, where they still insist that Slavery was never lawfully abolished.

Mr. Forney has stated the history of the Camerons and their designs upon the Pennsylvania State Treasury. He asserts that the present Treasurer is a defaulter; that Cameron is his bondsman; and that Cameron is anxious for the election of Hartranft and the rest of the corrupt State ticket, in order to cover up the wrong, rob the Treasury, and evade his just responsibility.

The accusation, giving names and figures of the past and contemplated robbery, has been published in these columns. We wish to call the attention of our readers to the fact that the principal actor in this scheme is Simon Cameron, and that Simon Cameron is the man selected by General Grant as the representative of the Administration in the Senate in place of Charles Sumner, with whom General Grant refused to have any personal relations. Simon Cameron is, perhaps, the most conspicuous representative of official corruption now holding office in the United States, and, above all other men, Simon Cameron enjoys the personal and official confidence of the Administration of General Grant. Simon Cameron is the successor, selected by Grant in person, of Charles Sumner, whose personal integrity has never been questioned. Simon Cameron is the fitting leader of an Administration whose entire energies have been devoted to keep Murphy and Leet in office; to portion the public service among the relatives of the President; and to compensate the personal patrons of the President by disbursements from the Public Treasury.

The press never so nobly performed its true function, as the independent servant of the people and exponent of the truth, as in such exposures as Colonel Forney is making of the corrupt means by which Cameron maintains his control of the State of Pennsylvania. Forney is trying the difficult *role* of distinguishing between the President and his chief adviser, of supporting Grant and opposing Cameron. Grant, separated from his villainous henchman, would, in Forney's opinion, make a good President. Who shall say he would not, as the experiment has never been tried? But Cameron is banking in half a dozen interior Pennsylvania cities on funds deposited with him by the State, and has therefore an interest equal in value to a perpetual loan of half a million dollars to himself personally in keeping his men in office, especially the State Treasurer, Auditor, and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. When Cameron was in Lincoln's Cabinet, his forte consisted in ordering all the Federal troops backward and forward over his Baltimore & Harrisburg Railroad, and collecting the transportation from himself, as Secretary of War, for himself, as President of the Railroad. For this and other financiering, Mr. Lincoln removed him. Now he is the Shirt of Nessus on Grant and on the State of Pennsylvania. Forney, for trying to get rid of him, is denounced as a fire-brand by the Grant press. They prefer Cameron, Hartranft, Kemble, and Evans, all of whom understood addition, division, and silence, the three great virtues of Grantism in the Keystone State.

The State of Michigan has eleven Electoral votes. In 1868, the Presidential vote stood: Grant, 128,550; Seymour, 97,069; Grant's majority, 31,481. This majority was equal to 14 per cent of the whole vote, and to 25 per cent of the Republican vote. Assuming that the aggregate vote will be the same in 1872, it will require only the change of 16,000 Republicans from Grant to Greeley to give the latter the Electoral vote of the State. But, in those four years, the population and vote of Michigan have largely increased, and the aggregate vote in 1872 will not be much less than 260,000 votes. This increase has not been of a kind favorable to Grant. Had the Philadelphia Convention nominated some other man than Grant, Michigan would probably have given that candidate 30,000 majority; but, in the coming election, the increase in the vote and the large defection of Liberal Republicans leave no doubt that, if properly united upon a fair and honorable basis, the Opposition can give the Electoral vote of Michigan to Horace Greeley beyond all question.

The Liberal Republicans have already two well known and able leaders in ex-Governor Blair and Mr. John F. Driggs. From all parts of the State come evidences of the revolution going on in the Republican ranks in favor of Greeley; and, despite the schemes of Chandler, and of the Democratic organs supporting Grant, the people of that State will vote for Greeley, and will vote against Grant.

An unkind report comes from Washington, which, if true, explains Senator Kellogg's anxiety to have Casey retained as Collector of New Orleans. The Senator has been nominated for Governor, and his election depends upon the faithfulness of a set of Grant Clubs. These are controlled by Casey, who has provided Custom House sinecures for all their leaders. If Casey were removed, the sinecures would be abolished, and the Clubs might then set so high a price on their votes that Kellogg would be unable to buy them. Consequently, a bargain has been made. Casey transfers his underlings to Kellogg, and the latter pays him by persuading the President to "suspend" the Civil Service Reform "just once more," and continue his cherished brother-in-law in power. What does Mr. George William Curtis think of this little affair?

When the Venetian authorities wished to encourage manufactures, they not only laid heavy duties on all imported articles, but passed laws forbidding skilled workingmen to leave the city. It was decreed that, if any artisan disregarded this injunction, his nearest relatives should be put in close confinement; and that, if his anxiety to release them did not bring him back forthwith, an emissary should be sent to assassinate him. This system is much more thorough than even ours, yet, strange to say, it was a complete failure, and was afterward repealed for that reason. We are trying to produce the same effect by a weaker cause, and will, in course of time, learn the same lesson, and reject our system as Venice did hers.

The New York *Evening Post* has a most admirable editorial on the election of Colonel Claflin. It says that no modest woman would take such a position; that no white regiment would think of offering it to an immodest woman; and that the Eighty-seventh, by doing so, has disgraced colored men everywhere, and strengthened the fast-dying feeling of contempt for the negro race. Colonel Fisk, who paid for his election with balls and suppers and excursions, ruined the reputation of the Ninth Regiment pretty thoroughly; but Colonel Claflin, buying her place by the paltry bribe of new uniforms, will destroy that of the Eighty-seventh beyond redemption.

Henry Ward Beecher is now writhing under the reproof of a mild, tolerant, charitable brother in the Christian ministry, who says that he (Beecher) is responsible for the four murders which "crowned the orgies of a New York non-Puritan, German, park-riding, library-and-picture-gallery opening Sabbath, a week ago." It is well known that the propensity of any German to commit murder is only equalled by that of the classes who indulge in the frenzied "orgies" of riding in great parks, where they can hold communion with Nature, and of visiting libraries and picture-galleries, where they can hold communion with Nature's greatest minds.

Until two years ago, Salt Lake City was as strict in its observance of Sunday as any Massachusetts town of the Seventeenth Century. The advent of the Gentile miners has made the day one of great license; and this has led the City Council (which is composed exclusively of Mormons) to pass an absurd law, by which about everything except breathing is forbidden on that day, under dire penalties. Even walking abroad, except to and from church, is made a crime. A reasonable law, ordering the closing of saloons, billiard-rooms, etc., might possibly have been enforced, but this one will merely promote the evils it is intended to prevent.

It is said that the many accidents on the Central Pacific Railroad are mainly due to the poor quality of the rails used thereon. A law of Congress has obliged the Company to put down American iron. By its defects, valuable freight is destroyed, rolling-stock is wrecked, and lives are lost. This is a crowning example of the ills of Protection. In most cases, that system merely permits a monopolist to rob the people of their property; in this, it permits him to inflict upon them the loss of both property and life.

A Russian savant has discovered that all cholera starts from one of seven points, situated in or near the Tropic of Cancer. From there it is propagated by atmospheric streams, all of which were in active operation in 1866. These streams are called into being, he says, by means of spots on the sun. We have always distrusted these sun-spots, about which the scientists have made so much noise, and we are glad to see their inherent iniquity proved.

In the year 4,501,872 A. D., the last remnant of the North American Continent will crumble away in the waves. So says Sir Charles Lyell. It is well known that New Jersey is already disappearing with a gratifying rapidity. For a long time, the Alleghenies will form the coast-line, but, when they finally give way, the Middle and Northwestern States will float down the Mississippi forthwith. Still, these calamities will not occur for about 45,000 centuries, and the Americans of that time, like the Persians of to-day, are too far off to excite much sympathy.

A few Virginian office-holders have been indulging in mutual abuse, whereat the *State Journal*, an Administration organ, warns them that if they persist in these "petty, personal wrangles," they will be promptly removed. The President ought to be satisfied if his employes pay their assessments promptly, and are truly loyal, in word and deed, to himself. Requiring each one of them to like all the rest, including even the Administration's relations, is too much. Then, too, is the *State Journal's* threat consistent with the Reform of the Civil Service which President Grant is so bent upon?

POLITICAL.

It is interesting to note how much of importance Administration papers attach to the nomination of Groesbeck, and how solicitous they are that he shall have a fair show.

—The Springfield *Journal*, a pap-fed Administration paper, says:

> Thus far we have had one regular party nomination, that of Grant and Wilson, at Philadelphia. It is hoped that the Democratic party will come to its bearings and give us another at Baltimore.

—The Republicans of the Third Louisiana District have nominated Chester B. Darrall for re-election to Congress.

—It is reported that Andy Johnson stands no show for the Democratic nomination for Congress-at-Large in Tennessee.

—General Oglesby, forgetting his late bitterness toward General Grant, eulogized him very highly in his late speech on the occasion of the organization of the Grant and Wilson Club of this city. After lauding him to the skies for his success as a soldier and a statesman, neighbor "Dick" was too honest to have it appear that he had *entirely* changed his mind in reference to this much abused individual. He could not but say, "there are a few trifling things that I don't pretend to defend."—*Decatur Magnet.*

—Two hundred thousand copies of Sumner's speech have been sent out as campaign documents against Grant.

—The Iowa Republican Convention, to meet at Des Moines, August 21, will probably nominate John Russell for Auditor, M. E. Cutts for Attorney General, and Brown for Register of the Land Office, these being the present incumbents and so far without rivals. For Secretary of State, General Ed. Wright, the incumbent, has competitors in Josiah T. Young, of Albia, A. R. Fulton, of Jefferson, and A. R. McCrary, of Van Buren. For Treasurer, Major S. E. Rankin, incumbent, has more numerous rivals, viz.: Colonel Amos T. Reeve, of Franklin, Senator Sam. McNutt, of Muscatine, Captain William Christy, of Osceola, J. W. Hammond, of the Prairie City *Index*, and Senator McIntyre, of Page.

—The Greeley Republicans of Champaign are very sanguine of carrying that county at the polls next November.—*Danville Times.*

—General Mosby has supplied himself with a large number of campaign documents issued by the National Republican Committee, for circulation in Virginia.—*Washington Republican.*

—The Alton *Telegraph*, which used to support Davis, says:

> It is reported that in a short time Judge Davis the nominee of the Columbus Labor Reform Convention, will issue a formal withdrawal from the canvass and throw his strength in favor of Grant.

—The Springfield *Crisis* says:

> 269.—This was the number of persons at the Grant meeting Saturday night, including Liberals and street-boys. This was the careful count we took the trouble (!) to make! The *Journal* says in its account of this fizzle: "We noticed in the sea of upturned faces," etc.

—Jas. Smith Jr., of St. Paul, is mentioned by the Duluth *Tribune* as likely to be the anti-Administration candidate for Congress in the Northern District of Minnesota.

—The St. Louis *Republican* accounts for the dead-lock in the Missouri Legislature, over Congressional apportionment, by saying:

> It happens that the State Senate of Missouri is composed very largely of aspirants for Congressional honors and that the House of Representatives is badly broken out with a contagious eruption which can only be alleviated with official salve of divers and various sorts. It is a three-cornered Legislature, the elbows of the triangle standing for Democrats, Radicals, and Liberal Republicans.

—Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Secretary of State of New York, is on the stump for Greeley.

—The Syracuse *Standard* publishes a call signed by sixty Republicans of the town of Pompey, for a meeting on the 29th, to organize a Greeley Club.

—The Dubuque *Telegraph* having asserted that a majority of Republicans in Clayton County supported Greeley, the McGregor *Age* (Administration) was forced to investigate, and reports progress thus:

> We have interviewed our friend, Tom Updegraff, and we are satisfied. He told us he was "*going for* Grant," and the peculiar emphasis which he put upon "going for" led us to believe he was in dead earnest. Well, let him go; Grant can stand it if he can, and we only congratulate our old friend Mahony that he has a convert worthy of his admiration.

—A telegram in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Saturday, stated that the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks would open the campaign in Fort Wayne, June 29. This is a mistake, as no announcement as yet has been made for him by the Democratic State Central Committee. We are promised, however, a speech from Mr. Hendricks during the campaign.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

—The Grant Electoral Ticket in this State four years ago was headed by Marshall O. Roberts and Henry R. Selden as Senatorial Electors. They are both now for Greeley and Brown. Of the twenty-odd surviving of the thirty-one Representative or District Electors, we know the present leaning of but twelve or fifteen. Of these, we hear that Edwin A. Steadwell, Moses H. Grinnell, Elisha P. Wheeler, Horace Bemus, Edwin R. Reynolds, E. B. Judson, Stoughton Pettibone, and Norman M. Allen, are now supporting Greeley and Brown. We believe a majority of the Grant electoral ticket of 1868—that is of those still living—will vote the Cincinnati ticket next November. What folly, in view of such facts, to pretend that the Republican party is not divided—that its solid vote is secure for Grant. Would it not be less palpably absurd to insist that half the Democrats prefer Grant to Greeley, and will vote accordingly?—*New York Tribune.*

Lincoln, Ill.—Crops, Business, and Railroads.

LINCOLN, Ill., June 24.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The growing corn crop of this county promises well; oats and spring wheat, what there are of either, will not produce an average yield; meadows are doing finely since the late rains, and will turn off a good average crop of hay; and fruit of all kinds, potatoes, and garden vegetables, as a general thing, are going to be very plentiful.

Business here of all kinds seems to be rather dull just now, but it is hoped that it will revive soon, and a more lively time then is anticipated.

The contract for the grading and bridging, and, in fact, the completion and operation, of the Havana, Mason City, Lincoln, Clinton & Eastern Railroad has been let, and there is a considerable force at work nearly all along the line of the road. An effort is being made—which, I presume, as it is to the advantage, and for the interest and benefit of the road, will prove successful—to consolidate its stock with that of the J., B. & W. Railroad Company. The J., B. & W. Railroad Company is building, and is to operate the other road, which secures its construction and operation beyond question, and gives us another splendid Eastern outlet by rail.

Drinking-Tubs for Horses.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In yesterday's TRIBUNE I noticed an article on "Cruelty to Animals." I have often thought what a blessing it would be if the city would provide drinking-tubs for horses on some of the principal streets. I know of but one in the city that comes up to my idea, and that is in front of a hardware store, corner of North Wells and Clark streets, opposite Lincoln Park. If the enterprising firm in front of whose store it is placed put it there, they deserve the thanks of every one that has occasion to drive that way. I wish there could be many more of them in Chicago.

ONE WHO OWNS A FAVORITE HORSE.

Dimness of Vision.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The Fire-Wardens *cannot* see a frame building which is nearly finished in the alley near Twenty-sixth street and Michigan avenue.

OBSERVER.

CHICAGO, June 25.

—A story combining the essential dramatic elements of woman's love and constancy, man's cruelty, pistol shots, blood, and death agony, comes from Lincoln. The City Marshal had killed sixteen dogs and buried them in one common grave. A German woman heard of the burial, and about the same time missed her dog. With that beautiful devotion so characteristic of the sex, she took a spade and dug up the whole sixteen of them, carefully turned over each terrier, mastiff, and cur, but was immensely relieved by not finding her own. Now, wasn't that beautiful!

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

Dreadful Accident on the Grand Trunk Railway.

Twenty-four Persons Killed and Over Seventy Scalded.

Cause of the Accident—Scenes and Incidents.

Belleville (June 22) Despatch to the Toronto Mail.

The most serious and shocking accident that ever occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway, since it has been in operation, took place this morning, a mile east of Shannonville Station, and a short distance west of the Salmon River bridge. The night express, which left Toronto at half-past 7 last night, reached this station shortly before 1 o'clock. When it proceeded east it was 20 minutes late, and this time the driver, John Hibbert, a very steady and experienced man, determined to make up between here and Kingston, the track being in excellent condition, and easily permitting of rapid running. The train, besides the engine and tender, consisted of an express and baggage car, a second-class passenger car, a smoking and Post Office car, two first-class passenger cars, and a Pullman sleeping car.—six cars altogether, four of which were filled with passengers. After passing Shannonville, the train being on a down grade, one of the wheels on the bogie truck of the engine broke, and the result was at once fatal and terrible. The locomotive was thrown off the track, down an embankment about six feet high, and, turning over on its side, plunged into the earth with fearful force. The tender was driven ahead, twisted round, and overthrown on the same side of the track. The express and baggage car passed the engine and tender in safety, but was thrown diagonally across the rails and there remained. The second-class passenger car followed, but unfortunately it came in contact with the overthrown engine and tore away the safety-valve, and thus gave vent to a dense body of steam, which immediately filled the car, scalding the poor creatures with which it was crowded. The smoking and Post Office car came upon the second-class car with terrific force, telescoping it almost from end to end, and reducing the greater part of it to splinters. The smoking-car end was nearest to the engine, and it was completely filled with the *debris* of the second-class car. There were several passengers in it at the time, all of whom were more or less injured. In the Post Office end of the car were Messrs. Joseph Salters and Carruthers, Post Office Clerks, who, by a miracle, escaped unhurt. The first-class car behind was thrown off the track, but remained uninjured except about the trucks. The next car was also forced off the rails, but only for a short distance, while the Pullman car remained on the track unharmed. In these three cars the passengers escaped with a few slight bruises and concussions. In the second class and smoking-cars, however, an awful scene was presented to those passengers who rushed forward as soon as they could get out of the cars. The engine-driver, terribly mangled, lay beside the engine; and the fireman, a man named Kidd, who had jumped off, was lying some distance away with one leg broken and otherwise injured. Of all the passengers in the second-class car scarcely one escaped. One man named McCormick, of Montreal, was taken out dead, as well as a child, and two others died soon afterwards. Altogether sixty-six persons were more or less injured in these two cars, forty of them so severely that little hope is entertained of their recovery. Eight were taken to houses in the neighborhood and forty-seven to this place, while a few were carried on to Kingston, and the rest have left for other places, their injuries not being so great as to prevent their travelling. The poor creatures who have inhaled the escaped steam are suffering fearful tortures, and no longer bear the semblance of humanity. Seven have died since the accident, making the total number of deaths up to this hour (noon) twelve, with a probability that many others will die before night. All the clergymen and doctors, with many of the ladies of Belleville, are attending them in the freight shed here and doing everything in their power to alleviate their terrible sufferings. Mr. John Bell, Solicitor of the Company, and Mr. James Stephenson, Superintendent, are both here exerting themselves in every way to attend to the wants of the injured. An inquest upon those who have died will be held this evening. The accident has, of course, interrupted traffic on the road, but gangs of men are at work, and before evening trains will be able to pass.

The cause of the accident, as nearly as can be ascertained, was, as I have stated, a wheel or axle of the locomotive suddenly breaking. This could not, of course, be foreseen, and the calamity must take its place amongst those which no amount of human forethought could have averted. The unfortunate driver, Hibbert, was one of the most prudent and capable men on the line, and the state of the track fully justified the rate at which he was travelling. I have made a very careful examination of all the circumstances connected with the catastrophe, and, so far as I can discover, there is nothing to justify a belief or suspicion that it was owing to any negligence or want of proper precaution on the part of the officials, or to any defect in the permanent way.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.
[Associated Press Telegrams.]

BELLEVILLE, 11 a. m., June 22.—An accident, unhappily attended with heavy loss of life and fearful injury to many persons, occurred to the midnight express last night, about a mile below Shannonville station, near Milltown, on the Grand Trunk Railway. The cause of this heartrending calamity is not exactly known, but will be unravelled in the course of the day. It is supposed an axle broke on the engine. The train was about on time, and just after leaving Shannonville there was felt an unusual jumping of the cars. In a moment the cars stopped, and it was found that the engine, the baggage car, the second-class passenger car, and the smoking car had left the track. The baggage car had shoved forward to the left, the engine had turned completely round, and on its forward end the second-class car was upheaved. The second car resting partly on the other end of the first-class car, was partly off the track, on which the Pullman car remained. A vast amount of steam was escaping, the safety-valve of the engine having been broken in the collision, and the hot steam was rushing right through the second-class car, crowded to its utmost capacity with passengers, scalding all who were confined within its bounds. The engineer, John Hibbert, of Toronto, lay about two yards off, alongside of his engine, and partially covered up in the *debris*, dead. The door of the second-class car was then forced open with crowbars, and some of the imprisoned passengers were liberated. Two of these were so severely scalded that they died shortly after removal into the air. In a reasonably short time a locomotive arrived, and the killed and wounded were shipped on the train and brought to Belleville Station. The medical men of the town were summoned to relieve the bodily sufferings of the injured, and the ministers of the various congregations to aid their spiritual wants and minister to the dying. The large freight shed was turned into a temporary hospital, where the patients received every possible attention.

BELLEVILLE, June 22.—The night express went down past this place at 12:30 this morning, full of passengers, embracing among the number many ministers of the English Church, *en route* homeward from the Synod, which has been in session at Toronto. Everything went well until the unfortunate train reached the bridge that crosses the Shannonville River at Milltown, about eleven miles below the Belleville Station, just at the entrance to which the engine jumped the track, carrying dismay, death, and fearful torture to the scores of passengers in the forward cars. It appears that the baggage car remained on the track and telescoped the smoking car and the second-class passenger car, leaving them on the top of the engine, exposed to the escaping steam from the boiler. Here the poor creatures were hopelessly penned in for some time, breathing the vapors of death, and suffering all the agonies of immersion in a boiling cauldron of superheated water. Mr. R. M. Roddy, an eye witness, says that he was sitting in the first-class car. Immediately after the accident he went to the second-class car, where a squad of fourteen of his men from Orilla were, with whom he was going to Montreal. The second-class car and smoking car were telescoped and on the locomotive, the steam from which, issuing from the windows of the cars, was so dense that he could see nothing. One after another, the scalded victims were crawling from the openings. Crowbars were instantly put in requisition by the passengers from the first-class cars, all of whom escaped injury, and openings were made. Many were found entangled, and were extricated with the utmost difficulty, the timbers having to be broken. Five persons were found dead, and were carried to the roadside, where the wounded lay for nearly three hours in the most fearful agony. Dr. Burdett, from Belleville, arrived at this time, had them removed to the Pullman car, and telegraphed at once for all the medical skill here, that the freight shed be cleared, and a supply of bandages and other necessary appliances provided, which was promptly done. On their arrival here everything was promptly done to allay their sufferings. The medical men of the town were summoned, mattresses procured, and the large freight shed turned into a temporary hospital, where the patients receive every possible attention. The medical men and their assistants are unremitting in their attentions, while the ministers of the Gospel vie with each other in their zeal in the administration of their sacred office, each and all of every denomination receiving their careful attention. The sight was one to baffle description, and will live long in the memory of those who witnessed it. The terrible cries of the sufferers rent the hearts of the onlookers, who made every possible effort to grant their requests for water, stimulants, and food. Their contortions under the influence of their terrible injuries were fearful to witness, whilst prayers and cries and premonitions of approaching dissolution were here and there heard. After the injured arrived here, some of them passed away, a happy relief being afforded from their dreadful agonies. Those who were the least injured walked about swathed in bandages, and conversed freely about the occurrences of the night. The express and baggage car was forced past the broken engine without injuring the express-messenger or baggage-man, but the smoking-car telescoped the second-class car. The latter going forward knocked off the safety-valve of the boiler and remained on the top of the engine, allowing the steam to fill the second-class car, which was crowded with passengers, many of them lumbermen, *en route* for Quebec. The two first-class cars and Pullman car were comparatively uninjured, and the passengers were transhipped and went east this forenoon. Sixty-five men and women were fearfully scalded and otherwise injured, six of whom died on the spot, and their bodies were brought to this place. Four more have died in the freight shed, and others are dying every hour. Not more than one-third of the injured will live. John Hibbert, the engineer, was instantly killed, and the fireman badly injured; one of his legs will have to be amputated. H. Neilson, conductor, and the other train hands escaped uninjured. The wounded and dying are lying stretched on mattresses on the floor of the freight shed, so much disfigured as to be unrecognizable. Five of the wounded who were able to walk left by express train at 11 a. m., for Toronto.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

Belleville (June 23) Despatch to the Toronto Mail.

The scene of the accident, as you have already been informed, was just a mile east of Shannonville, about eight miles east of Belleville, near the foot of a rather steep gradient which ends just in advance of the iron bridge over the Shannon River, about three hundred yards further eastward. There is an embankment here for several hundred yards, presenting the form of an inclined plane. At the point where the accident occurred this embankment is about six feet higher. Had the train left the track 200 yards near Shannonville or at the bridge, the loss of life, appalling as it is, would in all probability have been much greater, for the first-class carriages would in that case hardly have escaped the wreck as they did. The condition of the road is excellent. The rails are nearly new, having been laid last summer, and they are made continuous by the connection technically known as the "fish-joint." The ties are sound and the ballasting ample. Altogether, it is an exceptionally good section of the railway, and one of the last places where it would be supposed an accident would occur.

The cause of the accident still remains inscrutable. The indications point to a fracture of one of the small wheels of the locomotive, though this explanation is not altogether satisfactory. The flange of the forward wheel on the right side is undoubtedly broken off, but it remains doubtful whether this of itself would have caused the engine to leave the track. Besides it is known that the driver, Hibbert, "tapped" all the wheels himself at Belleville, and found them without flaws. Still, from the position of the locomotive, it is clear that the flange could not have been broken after it left the track, and as the axles remain intact, while the rails, although bent, are unbroken, and as there is an absence of any other defect, it is the most reasonable supposition that the broken flange led to the disaster. The unfortunate driver seems to have fully shared that resolute courage which so often distinguishes this class of railway *employes* in situations of great peril. It is more than likely that he could have saved his life had he jumped from the engine at the first sign of danger. There are marks along the track which show that something was wrong for at least two hundred and fifty yards before the final crash, and there would have been plenty of time to look after his own safety had he not been a man of nerve who never thought of personal safety alone. Instead of leaping he remained bravely at his post, and sounded the whistle twice to the train men to put on breaks, reversed the engine and was found dead on the footboard at the very post of his duty. There is some room for the belief, indeed, that had he not been so calm and courageous the result might have been less unfortunate, for people experienced in such matters say that the reversal of the machinery caused such a sudden check as to throw the engine off, when, if the reaction had been less violent, it might never have left the rails at all. This is a point, however, upon which it would be unsafe to venture an opinion. Whether the driver erred in judgment or not, there is no question that he acted for the best, and unflinchingly surrendered his life in the discharge of his duty. This being the case, it is unjust to the poor fellow's memory that reports should circulate such as were heard yesterday, to the effect that he was under the influence of liquor. This I am assured on the testimony of many who saw him before and after leaving Belleville, is an utterly unfounded assertion. Not only was he entirely free from such influence, but, during the many years he was employed upon the line, no one ever saw him in the slightest degree affected by drink. On the contrary, he was extremely steady and prudent, having a thorough knowledge of his business, with a full sense of his responsibility for the safety of the lives of those who travelled with him. There was no more careful or capable driver on the line.

It was about five hours after the accident when I reached the scene. At that time the dead and injured had all been removed, except a few who had been walking about, and who were so slightly wounded as not to require medical attendance. The train remained in pretty much the same state as when the catastrophe occurred. The marks of destruction and death were evident in every direction. The locomotive lay on its left side in the ditch at the bottom of the embankment, a complete wreck. The lower half of the front part was buried out of sight in the earth, through which it tore a great gap in its descent, while most of the machinery was twisted out of all shape, immense bars of iron being bent and doubled as if they had been so much putty. It must have been with terrific force that the engine was hurled off the track. The tender was some twenty feet further ahead, bruised and battered like a piece of sheet-iron, and entirely reversed as if it had been swung round by some gigantic arm after parting from the engine. Diagonally across the track, the forward end pointing to the northeast, lay the baggage car. It had passed the overthrown engine in safety, but came to a stop about thirty feet beyond. The express messenger and the baggage-man, the only persons in this car, got out uninjured. The forward end of the second-class car swerved more to the right or south side, the front end falling partly over the embankment. It was this swerving than caused such sad results; for, as the side of the car passed over the rear part of the engine, lying at right angles with the track, it forced off the top of the safety-valve, and, of course, gave immediate vent to the steam and hot water with which the boiler was charged. To add to the horror, the smoking car behind was propelled with such force as to shiver to atoms the roof of the second-class car, as well as the side next to the engine, thus exposing all in the car to the full volume of the rushing, hissing, and deadly vapor. There were at least seventy people in the car—every seat was occupied, while some were standing and others lying on the floor,—and the dread and agony produced in an instant by the combined collision and explosion may perhaps be imagined, but cannot be described. If some malignant fiend had planned the catastrophe he could not have exercised his evil genius to more disastrous purpose. The floor of the car was inclined toward the engine, and not more than fifteen feet from the open valve; the roof and side were torn away, and nothing interposed to lessen the fatal rush of the steam upon the writhing bodies of these seventy helpless creatures. It is calculated that enough steam escaped to have filled, in such a way as to cause the death of any person in it, a building one hundred feet square and thirty feet in height. Some idea may thus be formed of the effect when this body of vapor rushed into a car forty feet long by ten wide. The wonder is that a single soul escaped immediate death. The smoking-car was entirely filled with the splinters and *debris* of the second-class car, and how any of the five or six persons who were in it got out with his life is a mystery. The car was well-built, with a stout partition between the smoking and the Post Office compartments. Part of the roof of the second-class car penetrated to this partition, but there it stopped, and to this fact the Post Office clerks owe their lives. They received a tremendous shock, but beyond that were unhurt. The two first-class and the Pullman cars which followed were comparatively little damaged. The trucks of the car next the Post Office were broken, and the car itself partially fell down the embankment, but no person in it was injured beyond a few slight bruises. In fact the sufferers were all second-class passengers, except the few, whose number is uncertain, who were in the smoking car. It is a remarkable fact, too, that it had not been for the escaped steam the casualities altogether would not have numbered more than half a dozen. There were only three persons, as far as could be ascertained,—the fireman, Kidd, and two passengers,—who had limbs broken, and two or three others who had received contusions in any degree severe, while no life was lost except the driver's, through the breaking up of the train. The steam was the terrible agent in the whole sad business; and it was certainly a most extraordinary concurrence of circumstances, such as might not be experienced again in a century, that a crowded car should be thrown exactly into such a position as to receive the full contents of the boiler.

As soon as the cars came to a halt, the passengers who were uninjured ran forward to see what damage had been done, and to render aid. They describe the scene as harrowing beyond all conception. All in the second-class car who had any strength left, had got out in some way or other, and were crawling to a place of safety. But by far the greater number were unable to get out, and rent the air with their agonizing cries. The first-class passengers, under the leadership of the conductor of the train, Mr. Harry Neilson, who worked with might and main to rescue the unfortunates, were all anxious to do what they could, but until the steam had escaped from the boiler it was impossible to go near the car. In a few minutes, however, the atmosphere became clear, and the night being bright, with a full moon, there was no difficulty in moving about for the relief of the sufferers. Of all in the car, not more than a dozen were able to move without assistance. Of these, one young man from Seaforth, named Thomas Morrison, escaped scalding in a most unaccountable manner. He was sitting near the middle of the car, and was thrown to the floor by the crashing in upon him of the end of the smoking-car. Of what occurred afterwards he remembers nothing, until he found himself scrambling over the boiler, which he felt hot beneath him. He thinks he was thrown there by the collision. The steam was then escaping, but he got away without being scalded in the least, and with only a few slight bruises on the right leg. His escape is marvellous. The others who were able to move unaided were partially scalded on the face and hands; but as they inhaled none of the steam their injuries were not dangerous. Two or three of them subsequently proceeded on their journey, and others returned to Toronto on the next train.

When conductor Neilson and the passengers were able to approach the car they removed the killed and badly injured as fast as possible. Of the former there were three—the driver, Hibbert, a passenger named McCormach, and child. About sixty others were taken from the two cars, making with the dead and the slightly injured, about seventy-five persons altogether who suffered by the accident. All who were helped out were laboring under the most excruciating agony, and their piteous wailing and cries were exceedingly heart-rending. Some of them upon gaining the fresh air revived in strength, but only to feel the more keenly their torments. The poor creatures ran through the neighboring fields screaming for relief or death to put an end to their sufferings. The appearance of their faces and hands was indescribable—blistered, parboiled out of all resemblance to human flesh. They entreated that they should be put out of their misery at once, and some of them—shall I shock your readers by telling the fearful story?—actually tore the burning skin and flesh of their arms and hands down to the tips of the nails, while others stripped themselves of their clothing, unable to bear the contact of anything with their scalded bodies. It may be tasking the forbearance of your readers to dwell upon these manifestations of suffering and wretchedness; if so, strike out what I have written; but there is no exaggeration in it, and never can the scene be forgotten by those who beheld it. They did not stand idly by, however, but set to work to do what they could to relieve the injured. One party got out the rugs and mattresses from the Pullman car, making up beds with them upon the grass, where they placed such of the unfortunates as could bear to be handled. Another party carried some of the sufferers to the neighboring farm house of Mr. McVicars, who received all for whom he could find room, and did everything that he could to assuage their pain. Six were thus accommodated—Maurice and Xavier Chabot, Oliver Laflamme, Jean Bean, Nathan Anderson, and Alex. McLennan. These were all badly scalded on the head and arms, and in the course of the afternoon one of them, Beau, died. Two, Anger, of Trenton, and Charette, of Gatineau Point, were carried into the village and placed in an inn, but the distance—a mile and a half—was two great, and the accommodation too limited, to allow others to be taken there. Dr. Campbell, the resident physician, was aroused, and was soon performing grateful service among the sufferers, dressing their wounds and applying soothing remedies as quickly as possible.

While these humane efforts were making at the scene of the disaster, intelligence was sent to Mr. John Bell, the Company's Solicitor, at Belleville. He received the news at 2 o'clock, and, at once dressing himself, took all the measures which would suggest themselves to a practical man. His first decision was to have all who could be removed brought to this place, where, of course, there are greater facilities for their treatment. Acting up to this decision, he ordered a special train to be made up to proceed to Shannonville, and while this was done he aroused all the medical men and druggists in the town, and had the latter at work preparing unguents, bandages, and lint. When the train was made up, Doctors Burdett, Curlett, Yeomans (Belleville), Yeomans (Madoc), Clapham, Hope, Holden, Cahill, Dorland, and Tracey were ready to proceed with it. The train reached the place in half an hour, and the work of removing the wounded to the cars commenced. Two of them had died in the meantime in the field, making five deaths up to that hour. The removal was necessarily slow, and it was nearly two hours before all were placed on the cars. Mr. Bell, meanwhile, was at work in other directions. He had the large freight shed at the station emptied of its contents and turned into a temporary hospital, where quantities of linen bandages, lint, linseed oil preparations, lime-juice, and other remedies for scalds, together with stimulants and food of all kinds, began to arrive in the greatest profusion. A corps of volunteer nurses was also organized, many of the ladies of the town hurrying to the station to proffer their services. Among the most active in this womanly mission were Mrs. R. P. Davy, Mrs. R. Evans, Mrs. Nathan Jones, Mrs. Autcher, Mrs. Eaves, and Mrs. James Grant, and there were a number of others who were equally zealous in the work. The clergymen of the town were also summoned and responded with alacrity. Archdeacon Patton, Vicar-General Farrelly, the Rev. J. C. Smith (Presbyterian), the Rev. Mr. Bland (Methodist), and the Rev. Mr. Lewis (Congregationalist) all presented themselves, anxious to make themselves useful. Everything was thus in readiness when the train returned about six o'clock with fifty-five of the wounded and five dead on board. The living were transferred to the hospital, and the dead decently laid out in an adjoining building. Mr. Bell was everywhere, and seemed to anticipate every want; nothing indeed could have been more admirable than every arrangement he made, and his efforts were seconded with much zeal by Mr. W. Crowther, of his office, and Mr. Lynskey, the station-master. The doctors, clergymen and ladies labored as if moved by one impulse. There was the utmost harmony amongst them, the one common aim being to administer consolation, spiritual and physical, to the unfortunates who were thrown upon their hands. Such heartiness and unanimity of action was extremely creditable to the town, and no praise too lavish can be bestowed upon it. Throughout the whole day, they all labored with unwearied zeal, and many a blessing from poor shattered creatures, gasping at the point of death, was called down upon their work of mercy and love. It was unfortunately little that they could do to save life, but their kindly attentions secured for the sufferers a temporary respite from pain and lessened the bitter pangs of death. Towards noon the situation of the patients had improved, the hands of all of them having been carefully dressed and bandaged, while soothing preparations had been applied to their faces and other scalded parts. After these attentions they became much calmer, and while all were conscious very few were able to speak further than to give their names in reply to inquiries. These were taken down in a book, but it did not occur to anybody to write the names on tickets and affix them to the patients. Owing to this oversight, several of those who subsequently died are unidentified. The names of all who were injured are known, but in these cases it is impossible to distinguish on the list those who are dead from those who still survive. In nearly every case death seized the victim quietly; the agony was in the first hours after the injury, and the final parting of body and soul was without pain. Some of them sank very rapidly who early in the morning had given promise of recovery. When the regular train from the East arrived at 10 o'clock, one of the men got up and walked out, saying he was well enough to go home. One of the doctors followed and told him he was unable to undertake the journey, persuading him to return to the hospital. Within an hour afterwards he was a corpse! Several others were able to walk about before noon, feeling somewhat better, but before night they expired. Throughout the day the visitation of death was continuous, and up to 8 o'clock fourteen out of the fifty-five had passed away. A whisper running through the building and a sensation among the crowd outside, indicated the passage of each to eternal repose. The night passed without any addition to the list of the dead, but toward morning a man and a little girl about 10 years of age, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Callender, breathed their last. Especial efforts were made to save the child, who was neatly dressed and interesting, but she had inhaled the steam and was beyond remedy. Her death made the fifth and last of the family who lost their lives by the accident. Up to 7 o'clock this morning twenty-one in all had died; and of those who remained in the hospital it was supposed that twenty at least would not recover.

Most of the men who were injured, as you already know, were raftsmen returning to their families after the season's work. All of them were well supplied with money, and about $7,000 in bank notes was committed to the care of Mr. Lynskey by those who apprehended death. Some of the men had worked north of Toronto during the spring; others at Trenton for Mr. Gilmore, and others on the Bay of Quinte. Besides these there was a gang of telegraph repairers, most all of whom were more or less severely scalded. There were three women in the car—Mrs. Callender, Mrs. Lavvie, and Mrs. Nelson—and four children. All of these are among the dead. The list of names already transmitted is substantially correct, but for the reason already stated it is not possible to give with certainty the names of those who are dead. In some cases they can only be ascertained when the bodies are recognized by the friends of the deceased. At this writing none of them have yet been forwarded except Hibbert's, although all are coffined and will be sent away during the day.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Dr. Burdett, one of the Coroners for the County of Hastings, empanelled a jury for the purpose of investigating the circumstances connected with the accident.

The Coroner, after stating the nature of the inquiry which it would be the duty of the jury to make, said that there was no evidence to be submitted to-day, but that after viewing the bodies and examining the scene of the accident, the jury would be asked to adjourn till Monday.

Mr. John Bell, who appeared in behalf of the Company, said that every facility would be given to the jury, and he trusted that a full and a thorough inquiry would be made into all the facts, so that a just and satisfactory conclusion might be formed. The Company had nothing to conceal, but on the contrary desired the most searching investigation, not only in the interest of the public but for its own sake and the sake of all officially connected with it. The jury, he hoped, would patiently inquire into every detail, and he would cheerfully do everything in his power to aid them.

The Coroner and jury then proceeded on a special train, which was placed at their disposal, to the scene of the accident, where they spent a couple of hours in examining the condition of the track and the remains of the wrecked train. After returning to Belleville they resolved to adjourn till Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THE LATEST.

BELLEVILLE, June 23—5:55 p. m.—The total number of the dead now reaches twenty-four. More are expected to die during the night. The sufferings of the wounded are horrible to behold. All that human power can do is being done to relieve their horrible torments.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

Commencement Week—Baccalaureate Address by President Angell.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 24.

The exercises of Commencement-week began last evening with the Baccalaureate Address by Dr. Angell, of which the following is a brief abstract:

The function of the scholar is to learn, to understand, and to apply the truth. This is the duty of every one, but still more of the scholar by reason of his ability and learning. It is his duty and privilege to seek after, not one kind of truth, but all truth; yet many go away from college without discharging this duty or heeding this privilege. They content themselves with the acquisitions attained while in college, and with the thought that, as they advance in age, they will drift into higher intellectual attainments. Many cease to exhibit intellectual growth from the time they receive their diplomas, or, rather, give indications of a tendency to retrograde.

The only condition of learning, applying, and recommending the truth is the love of it; and the success of a man in literary or scientific attainment is in proportion to the passion which animates him in his search after the truth. No man lacking in this eagerness will have the slightest success in recommending the truth to others.

The University sends forth young men to engage in the various professions of life, and, though it does not ask them to become recluses or ideal scholars, yet it has a right to ask of them that they be men,—scholarly men,—scholarly merchants, scholarly statesmen, and scholarly in whatever profession they choose, that they may adorn and embellish that profession. Much is to be learned from English statesmen on this point, who, with the cares of a nation resting on their shoulders, yet attained so great an eminence in literature that, even if they had not engaged in public life, they would still have handed down their names, honored and reputed, to posterity.

Unless young men have a continual desire for further culture when they leave the University, it would not be inappropriate to inscribe upon their diplomas that they have reached the culmination of their intellectual attainment. The same is as true in respect to man's moral nature as in respect to his intellectual nature. When his love of moral truth begins to diminish, his power to discriminate moral truth becomes weaker. It is a fallacy to say that intellectual culture does necessarily elevate a man's moral nature. The unlettered rustic frequently has more moral strength than the scholar who has coquetted with truth until she has fled.

There is no more valuable maxim than that, "If you would move men, you must be convinced yourself." In eloquence, the most cunningly-devised words fall from the lips of heartless men as empty sounds; while the heathen poet has taught that, if a man wishes to teach others to weep, he must first weep himself.

The same holds good in regard to spiritual truth. A man cannot drift into it any more than he can into intellectual and moral truth. Theology may be studied as a science; but there is an interior knowledge, only to be had by those who have an earnest love for spiritual truth.

There are two classes of scholars to whom this assertion is unpleasing: The one whose ideal man is purely intellectual, without heart and soul, whose view is bounded by the earth, whose culture means the training of the intellect alone. Culture which descends not to the heart must wither under the summer-sun. A philosophy which does not consider spiritual facts, which excludes God from the universe, regards man as a mere animal, and cannot grasp towards eternal life, will prove as craft, inadequate and unfruitful. The unchristian scholar is a paradox, if the term be taken in its best sense. A scholar means a seeker of truth, of all truth; and he cannot be called a scholar who leaves the highest untouched, and takes the lowest.

The other class holds that intellectual truth followed will attain to spiritual truth. But intellectual truth does not carry a man to moral, still less to spiritual truth. The proudest geniuses must enter, if at all, in the low-arched door which has been set alike for boor and philosopher, peasant and King. Unless scholarship be vivified by this spiritual truth, it will become materialistic.

Love, then, for the truth, is the one condition for learning, applying, and commending truth.

All good men are not able to comprehend all truth. The great desideratum is to obtain a comprehensive view of each side in Scriptural contests. God has more truth yet to break to the world, and we cannot be too careful in treating passages of Scripture, in matters of science, as infallibly correct.

Such marvelous conquests in science have been made in the last few years, that it would be surprising if the votaries of science should not erect new theories.

So long as man has heart, conscience, will, and yearning for spiritual truth, any philosophy which makes no provision for the want must be unsatisfactory; while the Christian scholar should hold his mind open to the possibilities of a readjustment of his interpretation of the Scriptures.

The address concluded with an earnest and eloquent exhortation to seek the Christian graces; to preserve a Catholic love for truth; to continue to improve their faculties by careful cultivation, until a rich harvest be reaped.

At the request of the pastors of the city, the exercises were postponed until evening,—the usual time being in the afternoon. The M. E. Church, in which they were held, was filled with as fine an audience as ever assembled in Ann Arbor, and great interest was felt as the eloquent President spoke. Especially moved was the Senior class, who occupied the front seats, at the closing appeal to them to be faithful to themselves and the cause of truth.

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MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 25.

The money markets, both local and general, are devoid of any prominent features. In this market there is a little more activity in the demand for bank accommodation and especially from the mercantile community; but, as a rule, the banks are well supplied with loanable funds, and the majority of them are carrying pretty large balances in New York. Currency is rather scarce here for the present, but it seems probable that the principal demands for currency have been supplied, and the tendency will be to accumulate in the bank vaults again as the dull season of summer progresses.

The grain which the cliques had collected here in their cornering operations does not go forward freely yet, though the continued settling down of prices which was noticeable again to-day, is preparing the way for it. It is commonly believed that some of the banks which encouraged the speculators in oats to attempt the blockade of the entire grain trade of the city, hold yet about 1,500,000 bushels of oats on which they had advanced 30c per bushel or more. It is difficult to say how nearly correct this estimate of quantity may be, but it seems not improbable the price of oats is being artificially sustained, in the hope of working off the surplus gradually. It is apparent, however, that there will be a loss in the operation, and the general public will not be sorry if the banks which assisted the cornering conspiracy get punished in that way.

New York exchange was rather scarce to-day, and was quotable at 50c to 25c per $1,000 discount for sales between banks.

RAILROAD PROSPECTS.

The Alabama claims have settled down into what might be called "a chronic state of unsettledness." Probably no intelligent person who understands the situation anticipates that any rupture between the United States and Great Britain will ever grow out of the present muddle. Nevertheless, the fear of what may possibly result from discussions carried on in the present temper of both nations, affect the negotiation of American securities in the money markets of Europe. Many new railroad enterprises, especially in the West, which looked promising enough a few months ago, feel the unfavorable effect of this in not being able to market their bonds, upon which they depend for at least two-thirds of the actual money to be paid for the construction of the roads. Another circumstance which operates against the carrying out of new railroad projects is the greatly increased cost of the rails, which are now $20 per ton higher for iron rails than a year ago, while for steel rails the advance has been still greater. An illustration of the difference in the cost of rails now and two years ago is given by a Canada paper, which mentions that the Grand Trunk Railway, having contracted two years before for their steel-rails, are now laying them down at $65 per ton, delivered there, while the Americans on the other side of the lake are laying down their American steel rails at $100 per ton, or 50 per cent more. It is, of course, understood, that over $15 per ton of this difference is due to our excessive tariff, which is simply a tax levied by American iron-masters on railroad building in the United States, a tax which results in putting $3 of the increased cost into the pockets of American manufacturers of railroad iron where it only puts $1 in the National Treasury. Railroad iron comes under the 10 per cent reduction in the new Tariff bill, but the reduction is small compared to the rise of about $20 per ton during the last year, which raises the profits of the American manufacturers to extravagant figures. It is plain that the Alabama claims and the rise in iron, together with the tariff, is exercising an effect to check many railroad enterprises that would otherwise be undertaken in the United States, and that freedom from these drawbacks is stimulating them in Canada.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* gives a summary of the exports and imports at that port for the 11 months ending May 31, from which we compile the following statements of imports for 11 months, exclusive of specie:

1870	$266,401,863
1871	318,483,084
1872	382,814,950

The exports of domestic products, exclusive of specie, were:

1870	$209,734,197
1871	278,622,487
1872	252,858,834

This shows an increase of $64,336,866 over last year's imports, and an increase of $25,803,658 in the exports of domestic products, other than specie. Bearing in mind that about two-thirds of all the foreign goods landed in the United States are entered at the port of New York, and that about 40 per cent of all the exports of domestic products go from there, it will afford the means of making an approximate estimate of the present tendency of our foreign trade.

EXTENSION OF THE MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

According to the new Postal Code, which goes into effect on the 1st of July, there will be established throughout the country some 300 new money-order post offices. With the offices now in operation, this will make altogether about 3,000 money offices. The business of the present money-order offices amounted last year to over $42,000,000, and with the extended facilities afforded by the new offices, the business for this year it is thought will show a marked increase. Arrangements are now making to operate the new offices, and by the appointed time all will be ready.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	119¼	119¾
5-20s of '62	113¼	113¾
5-20s of '64	113¼	113¾
5-20s of '65	114¼	114¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	116¼	116¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116½	117
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116¾	117¼
10-40s	111	....
United States 6s (new issue)	112¼	....
United States Currency 6s	114¼	....
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100 and int.	
Chicago City 7s	100 and int.	
Cook County 7s	100 and int.	
Illinois County and Town 10s	95@98	
Gold Exchange	113¾	
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	109¼@109½@110½	109¾@110¼

LATEST.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Money very easy at 3@4 per cent.

Gold dull at 113½@113¾. Loans, 2 to 3 for carrying. Clearings, $32,000,000.

Government disbursements, $145,000.

Governments steady, from ¼ to ½c higher than yesterday.

State bonds dull and firm.

Stocks opened active and strong, especially for Erie. After the first call the market reacted a little, but only for a short time, as prices again took an upward turn, this time led by Pacific Mail, which quickly advanced 2 per cent, being followed by Erie, which also advanced rapidly on large transactions. Northwestern common attracted considerable attention. The short interest is quite large. The general market closed strong, with an advance of ¼ to ½c on the opening prices.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coupons, '81	119¾	Coupons, '67	117¾
Coupons, '62	113½	Coupons, '68	117½
Coupons, '64	113¾	10-40s	111¾
Coupons, '65	114¼	Currency 6s	114¼
Coupons, '65 (new)	116½	New 5s	112¼

State bonds:

Missouri	97¼	Old Virginias	44
Old Tennessees	74¼	Old N. Carolinas	34
New Tennessees	74¼	New N. Carolinas	21½
New Virginias	50		

Stocks closed:

Canton	97½	St. Paul	53¾
W. U. Tel	71½	St. Paul preferred	77¼
Quicksilver	40¼	Wabash	75¼
Adams Express	96	Wabash preferred	85
W. & F. (ex div)	88	Fort Wayne	96
Am. M. U.	73	Terre Haute	20
United States Ex	86½	Terre Haute pref'd	40
Pacific Mail	78½	Chicago & Alton	115
New York Central	97½	C. & A. preferred	117
N. Y. C. scrip	97¼	O. & M.	45¼
Erie	59¼	C. C. & C.	94
Erie preferred	78	C. B. & Q.	130
Harlem	115½	Lake Shore	96¼
Harlem preferred	120	Indiana Central	36
Mich. Cen	115½	Illinois Central	136
Pittsburgh	91	Union Pacific stocks	37¼
Northwestern	75½	Union Pacific	93¾
N. W. preferred	90	Cent. Pacific bonds	104¼
Rock Island	110¼	Del Lack & West'n	107¼
New Jersey Central	109¼	B., H. & Erie	8¼

REAL ESTATE.

Investments Filed for Record, Tuesday, June 25.

CITY PROPERTY.

West Twenty-second st, 200 ft e of Wood st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated May 29; consideration, $1,250.

Lot 5 of small sub subdivision of Lots 43 to 49 &c in Block 58, Section 7, 39, 14, dated May 1; consideration, $6,681.

North Robey st, near Iowa st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 21; consideration, $650.

Lot 48, in Block 1 of Block 19, of e ½ Section 31, 39, 14, dated June 10; consideration, $450.

Burnside st, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth sts, w f, 24 feet to alley, dated April 6; consideration, $1,200.

Lots 15 and 16 in Block 14, of Harding's w ½ n w ¼ Section 11, 39, 13, dated June 7; consideration, $1,800.

West Twenty-second st, s w corner of Grant court, n f, 24x100 ft, dated June 20; consideration, $1,300.

Twenty-second st, between Wentworth av and Buddan st, n f, 60 ft to alley, dated June 15; consideration, $4,800.

Same property as above, dated June 17; consideration, $8,000.

Undivided ½ of Lots 32 to 41, of w ½ Block 1, of Laughton & Rice's w ½ n w ¼ Sec 30, 39, 14, dated June 20; consideration, $2,750.

Indiana av, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth sts, e f, 26 ft to alley, dated June 21; consideration, $7,500.

96 ft of n ½ Lot 7, in Little's Block 56, Sec 17, 39, 14, dated June 20; consideration, $2,000.

Maxwell st, near Clinton st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 1; consideration, $1,800.

Division st, between Clybourn av and Sedgwick st, s f, 23½ ft, dated June 4; consideration, $4,250.

East 20 of 40 ft, of n ½ Lot 7, in Little's Block 56 Sec 7, 39, 14, dated June 20; consideration, $2,000.

Hastings st, 24 ft w of Laflin st, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated June 17; consideration, $900.

Twenty-fourth st, 100 ft w of Hanover st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated April 8; consideration, $1,475.

Twenty-second st, 48 ft e of McGlashen st, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 13; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 4, in Block 2 of Harrison's Blocks 1 and 2, in Sec 19, 39, 14, dated June 20; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 66 and e ½ Lot 67, in Block 42, Sec 17, 39, 14, dated May 29; consideration, $3,125.

E 1 71, in Block 49, of w ½ s w ¼ Sec 17, 39, 14, dated May 29; consideration, $1,800.

Sedgwick st, between Wisconsin and Centre sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 2; consideration, $3,000.

California av, 53 ft s of Monroe st, e f, 52x127 3-10 ft, dated June 21; consideration, $2,000.

Calumet av, 150 ft s of Twentieth st, e f, 25x178 ft, dated June 22; consideration, $13,000.

Shurtleff av, between Napoleon place and Twenty-seventh st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 19; consideration, $1,150.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 12 to 16 and 33 to 36, in Block 1, and Lots 13 to 16, in Block 2, in Scammon's South Park Boulevard Subdivision of n e ¼ of s e ¼ of n w ¼ Section 3, 38, 14, dated June 1; consideration, $30,000.

Same as above, dated March 26; consideration, $26,800.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 25.

The following were the receipts and shipments, for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	1871.	Shipped. 1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	3,960	4,671	4,011	4,492
Wheat, bu	18,920	49,060	25,217	670
Corn, bu	280,960	222,640	36,148	212,642
Oats, bu	31,430	31,310	88,770	12,870
Rye, bu	1,827	1,280	1,200	2,289
Barley, bu	360	1,110	....	....
Grass seed, lbs	9,650	11,220	....	....
Flax seed, lbs	65,000	1,200	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	....	14,600	....	....
Cured meats, lbs	30,619	65,975	516,080	65,580
Beef, brls	....	12	....	165
Pork, brls	....	3	....	873
Lard, lbs	2,720	9,740	128,480	60,169
Tallow, lbs	5,920	22,860	37,913	1,400
Butter, lbs	20,189	62,090	69,450	24,020
Live hogs, No	9,847	6,951	6,484	8,918
Cattle, No	2,864	3,474	1,243	2,396
Sheep, No	668	933	....	....
Hides, lbs	20,775	105,410	80,688	49,727
Highwines, brls	225	617	54	265
Wool, lbs	46,486	333,680	211,075	265,452
Potatoes, bu	1,227	3,422	358	....
Lumber, m	10,435	7,696	2,217	1,915
Shingles, m	3,895	2,628	1,916	1,581
Lath, m	614	339	256	169
Salt, brls	1,685	21,150	1,646	1,855

Withdrawn yesterday from store, for city consumption: 785 bu corn; 1,620 bu oats; 471 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 87 cars wheat; 663 cars and 34,900 bu corn; 42 cars oats; 2 cars rye; 1 car barley. Total, (745 cars), 338,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were again active to-day, with few important changes in prices, except in wheat and rye, which were again lower. The shipping movement was dull, and the increase for the past week in our stocks of grain in store bids fair to be dittoed during the present week. The weather was fine, and crop prospects reported fair to good. The grocery trade was generally reported quiet to-day, the demand being chiefly in the shape of small orders to meet immediate wants. With the exception of refined sugars, however, which were again weak and are 1-8c lower, the general tone of the market seemed firm. Under the head of dry goods there were few changes noticeable. Our leading jobbers were doing a good business, and with the exception of cambrics and ginghams, which were "off" a little, previous rates were fully sustained. The butter trade was more quiet to-day, and scarcely as firm as during the preceding two or three days, the large receipts and the warmer weather operating unfavorably. Good to choice qualties sold at 13a17c, and inferior to medium at 7a12c. In the bagging market there was only a moderate degree of activity, but prices—so far at least as grain bags were concerned—were exceedingly firm, as the stocks are only fair, and an active demand is looked for during the coming month. Starks are held at 40a40 1-2c; Ludlow at 39c; Royal River at 37c, and American at 36c. Cheese was in fair demand at unchanged prices. Coal dealers report some increase in the demand, and anthracite is firm; Erie and Briar Hill were selling at $8.50a9.00, and Lackawanna at $8.00. Dried fruits, fish, hay, hides, and leather were without quotable change. Lumber at the yards continues in good demand, and prices are fully sustained. The stocks are in good condition. Iron and steel, metals and tinners' stock were active on local account, and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. Poultry and potatoes were quiet, but steady, at Monday's figures. Eggs sold all the way from 11 1-2a12 1-2c per doz. Broom corn and beans ruled dull. Cooperage is improving in demand at about former quotations.

Highwines were less active, but firm at yesterday's outside figure, sales being reported of 200 brls at 86c. The market closed strong at 86a86 1-4c, in sympathy with a firmer tone reported from New York.

Lake freights were less active, and averaged a shade easier, though about all the vessels offered were taken. A total of 11 charters was reported, which will carry out 90,000 bu wheat, 110,000 bu corn, and 100,000 bu oats. Sail rates closed at 8c for corn, 8 1-2c for wheat, and 6c for oats to Buffalo; 13c for corn to Oswego; 13 1-2c for do to Kingston; and 14 1-2c for wheat to do. Through rates on corn were quoted at 24c to Portland, 24 1-2c to Boston, and 22c to New York. Wheat to New York, 24c; oats to do, 14c.

Provisions were less active. Mess pork opened strong, under a good inquiry, but fell off, under rather anxious offerings of one or two lots from parties who evidently did not anticipate a material advance in consequence of the corner on pork. Lard was stronger, both for cash and future, under the fact of light stocks of winter; and summer lard was also firmer, hogs being quoted higher, while cooperage is also dearer than heretofore. Meats were in good request, and firmer, though no sales were noted. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller June, $12.35a12.40; do, seller July, $12.47 1-2a12.50; do, seller August, $12.60a12.65; do, seller September, $12.70; do, seller December, $12.80a12.85. Lard, cash or seller June, $8.80a8.82 1-2; do, seller July, $8.65a8.70; summer lard, $8.12 1-2. Dry salted meats, 4 3-8a4 1-2c for shoulders, and 6 3-8a6 1-2c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats 1-4a3-8c higher than the above quotations for loose. Sweet pickled hams, 11a11 3-4c for winter, and 9 1-2a10 1-2c for summer. Bacon quoted at 5 1-8a5 1-4c for shoulders; 7 1-4a7 3-8c for short ribs; 7 5-8a7 3-4c for clear; 11 1-2a12 1-2c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $25.00. City tallow, 8 1-4a8 1-2c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, seller July, at $12.55; 500 brls do at $12.50; 500 brls do at $12.45; 500 brls do, cash, at 12.50; 250 tcs lard, seller July at $8.67 1-2; 50 tcs summer lard at $8.20; 100 tcs do at $8.25.

Flour was dull and weak, some holders admitting a decline of 25c per brl from yesterday, while others were nominally firm at previous quotations. Sales were limited to 100 brls spring extras at $7.50; 45 brls do at $6.75; and 200 brls spring superfines at $3.25. Total, 345 brls. Bran was firmer; we note sales of 20 tons at $12.00, on track. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$8.25@10.75
Red winter extras	7.25@ 8.25
Good to choice spring extras	6.75@ 7.75
Low to medium	5.50@ 6.25
Good to fancy Minnesotas	7.75@ 8.75
Spring superfines	4.00@ 5.25
Rye flour	4.00@ 4.25

Wheat was fairly active, but very irregular, being sometimes strong and at other times almost panicky, especially on August options. New York was quoted lower, in spite of rumored firmness in Liverpool, and our receipts were higher. But the fine weather (clear all over the country with one exception) operated as a bear influence, in conjunction with the lack of a shipping demand, which made prices for the present nominal, and for the future weak. Seller July averaged about 1½c lower than yesterday; it opened at $1.29 3-4, fell to $1.29 1-4, advanced to $1.30 1-2, dropped to $1.27 3-4, and advanced to $1.29 at the close. Seller August averaged 4a5c lower, selling at one time 4c below July; it sold at $1.24 1-4a1.28, closing at $1.26. Seller the year sold at $1.16a1.18. Seller the month was little better than nominal, at $1.27 1-2a1.29 1-2, closing at $1.28 1-2. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.30; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.29 1-2; 5,000 bu do at $1.29 1-4; 4,800 bu do at $1.28 1-2; 17,400 bu do at $1.28 1-4; 2,800 bu do at $1.28; 1,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.18. Total, 36,600 bu.

Corn was active, in a speculative way, averaging about 1-8c per bu lower than yesterday, and was more steady. The business was principally speculative, as shippers still deem lake freights to be too high. Corn was quoted less plenty, and firmer in New York, which fact brought out a good many buyers, and our receipts were not extensive, though they were more than double the shipments, and our stock in store has increased 206,348 bu within the week. The market opened strong at 43c for seller July, weakened to 42 3-4c, improved to 43 1-8c under a better demand from the short interest, and closed at 42 7-8c. Seller August sold at 44 1-2a45c; and seller September at 45 3-4a46c. Regular corn closed at 42 1-4c; and strictly fresh receipts at 42 1-2c; rejected was in better request. Cash sales were reported of 5,800 bu No. 2 at 42 7-8c; 121,400 bu do at 42 3-4c; 2,400 bu do at 42 5-8c; 50,000 bu do at 42 1-2c; 19,800 bu do at 42 1-4c, chiefly short receipts; 16,800 bu do at 43 1-2c; and 16,800 bu at 43 1-4c, both afloat; 12,000 bu do at 44 1-2c, free on board; 800 bu yellow at 43 1-4c; 24,800 bu rejected at 38c; 2,000 bu no grade at 43 1-2c; 2,600 bu do at 32c; 2,000 bu do at 30c; 400 bu do at 27c, in store. Total 277,000 bu.

Oats were more active, and less variable at yesterday's prices. The prevailing feeling was one of firmness, due to the fact of light receipts, though stocks are too large to permit any important advance in prices. Seller July sold at 29a29 5-8c; seller last half do at 29 3-4a29c; and seller August at 28 1-4a29c, the inside near the close; seller the month sold at 28 1-2c early, improved to 29 1-4c, and closed at 29c. Cash sales were reported of 12,400 bu at 29 1-2c; 10,000 bu at 29 3-8c; 12,000 bu at 29 1-4c; 10,000 bu at 29 1-8c; 44,000 bu at 29c; 17,000 bu at 28 3-4c; 5,000 bu at 28 5-8c; 25,000 bu at 28 1-2c; 3,600 bu No. 1 at 31c; 800 bu rejected at 27c; 800 bu do at 26c. Total, 140,600 bu.

Rye was dull, and 2 1-2c lower; the only sale reported was of 400 bu No. 2 at 60c. Seller July was even weaker, being quoted at 59c.

Barley was dull and irregular. Car lots No. 2 in ordinary houses were quoted at 48a50c; round lots do at 50 1-2a[illegible]. No. 3 nominal at 43a45c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2, in Central, at 52c; 400 bu [illegible] sample at 45c, and 400 bu do at 35c. Total, 1,200 bu. For new No. 2, seller September, 60c was bid.

The following is the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

WHEAT.	June 22, 1872.	June 15, 1872.	June 24, 1871.
No. 1 white	....	....	366
No. 2 red	....	....	....
No. 3 winter	....	....	....
Rejected winter	....	....	235
No. 1 spring	172,489	143,319	66,417
No. 2 spring	1,018,314	983,290	568,375
No. 3 spring	45,466	43,091	48,123
Rejected spring	27,868	27,812	25,658
No grade spring	....	....	950
Total	1,264,137	1,202,822	708,157
CORN.			
Yellow	42,964	47,320	19,808
No. 1	99,861	112,213	250,729
No. 2	2,775,878	2,639,142	2,108,237
Rejected	265,299	176,419	60,297
No grade	852	4,433	2,579
New No. 2	....	....	1,158
Total	3,185,855	2,979,507	2,488,808
OATS.			
No. 1	34,663	27,273	....
No. 2	2,664,879	2,580,580	142,129
Rejected	96,728	35,253	30,269
No grade	....	....	663
Total	2,796,270	2,643,106	173,061
RYE.			
No. 1	37,518	38,004	363
No. 2	136,065	143,851	2,757
Rejected	1,512	1,780	63
Total	174,595	183,635	3,183
BARLEY.			
No. 2	82,380	82,667	27,662
No. 3	18,449	18,235	7,574
Rejected	8,687	8,687	1,059
No grade	....	....	....
Uninspected	....	....	....
Total	109,516	109,589	36,295

Total grain in store, 7,480,800 bu. The stocks have increased during the past week: 61,310 bu wheat; 206,348 bu corn; 140,501 bu oats. Decrease: 9,040 bu rye, and 73 bu barley. Total increase, 399,046 bu.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* gives the foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending June 18, 1872, and the distribution of the same:

To	Pork, brls	Beef, pkgs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.
Liverpool	81	223	60,000	1,049,148	2,070,845
London	....	....	....	....	....
Glasgow	50	80	....	96,133	112,658
Bristol	....	....	....	....	....
Hamburg	....	25	147,879	296,184	10,000
Bremen	....	....	....	100,962	....
Rotterdam	....	....	435,160	12,990	....
Antwerp	....	....	472,069	276,820	....
Havre	30	....	215,860	938,967	....
West Indies	1,383	888	339,640	204,709	22,[illegible]
B. N. A. Col	156	169	....	2,931	....
B. Guiana	....	100	12,560	5,937	2,715
N. Grenada	84	84	72,645	1,530	....
C. America	261	35	1,747	878	....
Mexico	....	....	....	1,936	1,672
Venezuela	....	....	28,522	511	....
Peru	....	....	20,000	....	....
Total	1,975	1,254	1,809,081	3,039,817	2,220,218
W'k June 11, '72	3,880	1,119	2,641,357	2,715,287	2,200,838
W'k June 4, '72	1,493	1,299	2,614,156	3,212,103	1,373,070
W'k May 28, '72	2,901	2,171	2,470,712	4,448,242	939,389
W'k May 21, '72	3,694	2,060	2,807,200	4,756,077	634,909
W'k May 14, '72	4,227	1,837	3,329,139	3,417,889	366,801
W'k May 7, '72	4,249	2,898	2,413,251	3,384,870	349,220

And from Nov. 1 to June 18, inclusive, for three years:

	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Pork, brls	124,745	108,066	53,102
Beef, pkgs	68,012	118,974	54,077
Lard, lbs	122,670,915	65,591,128	19,029,700
Bacon, lbs	165,285,334	49,012,963	23,942,919
Butter, lbs	3,189,626	2,476,967	926,606
Cheese, lbs	15,620,262	21,927,541	16,184,289
Tallow, lbs	38,946,800	16,274,782	15,338,896

The *American Grocer* says:

A statistical return from the Customs Department of the British Government shows the amount and the cost of the tea consumed in Great Britain since 1801. In that year, when the population of the kingdom was 15,828,000, the average price of tea being 4s 2½d per pound, the quantity consumed was 23,730,000 pounds, or 1 lb 8 ozs per head of population. The extreme contrast to this is presented by the last year of the series. In 1871 the population was 31,513,000, or just double that of 1801, the average price of tea is 10 1-2d per pound, the weight consumed 123,402,000; the rate per head, 3 pounds 15 ounces. The lapse of half a century brought this change to the tea-drinkers of the nation—the price to the consumer has fallen 55 per cent; the average weight consumed by each individual of the community had increased by 166 per cent. In 1865, when the duty was 1s 5d, tea brought into the Imperial Exchequer £5,581,000. In 1871, the duty being 6d, the yield to the revenue was £3,085,000. Hence the reduction of the duty has caused a clear loss to the Treasury of £2,500,000 a year.

The season of 1871-2 will be a memorable one to tea-dealers. The opening of steam communication greatly shortened the time required to import goods from China and Japan, and induced many new houses to send out orders to commission buyers without limit as to price, together with letters of credit, and instructions to ship by steam and rail. The result was a great competition in the early part of the season to fill orders for which the freight room had already been engaged; and as the law of supply and demand works the same in China as in other parts of the world, the result was that the direct importations of many new houses were of very high cost and of unsatisfactory character. This rash mode of doing business not only lost money for the houses who thus ordered, but reacted on the older houses, who had been in the habit of keeping John Chinaman's ideas down to the lowest point, and it was late in the season before the older merchant's could buy at all; and, indeed, the average of purchases for the entire season was very unsatisfactory to conservative merchants. Thus American consumers started the year with new crop teas much above the values of the previous season; and, to add to the complications and perplexities of dealers, along came the tariff agitation, intensifying the dullness of the market for a time, but resulting in the removal of duties on tea and coffee. A speculative movement for teas in bond then set in, and importers and holders advanced their views until market values are at this time on an average 5c to 8c above the figures current at the time the agitation of the duty question began.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, mess pork was steady; lard quiet and stronger; wheat active, but easier; corn quiet and firm; oats in fair demand, and firmer. Sales on the call were 500 brls pork seller December at $12.65; 300 boxes long cut hams at 9 1-4c; 5,000 bu wheat seller July at $1.28 3-4; 5,000 bu do at $1.28 7-8; 10,000 bu do at $1.29; 45,000 bu do seller August at $1.26; 25,000 bu do at $1.25 7-8; 5,000 bu corn seller July at 42 7-8; 45,000 bu do seller August at 44 5-8; 5,000 bu oats seller July at 29 5-8c; 5,000 bu do seller last half at 30c; 25,000 bu do seller August at 29c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller June	$12.35	$12.50
Mess pork, seller July	12.45	12.50
Mess pork, seller August	12.55	12.65
Mess pork, seller December	....	12.65
Lard, cash or seller the month	8.85	8.90
Lard, seller July	8.65	8.72½
Wheat, cash or seller June	1.28	1.28½
Wheat, seller July	1.28½	1.28¾
Wheat, seller August	1.25½	1.26
Wheat, seller the year	1.16¼	1.16½
Corn, cash or seller June	42¼	42½
Corn, seller July	42¾	43
Corn, seller August	44½	44¾
Corn, seller September	45¼	45½
Corn, seller the year	....	....
Oats, cash or seller June	29	29¼
Oats, seller July	29½	29¾
Oats, seller August	29	29¼

REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 25.

BUTTER—The past week has witnessed no very decided change in the condition of the butter market. The cool weather prevalent stimulated the demand, and induced a somewhat firmer feeling; but the liberal character of the supply operated to prevent any appreciation in values. Shippers have bought quite freely within the past few days, and local operators have also operated on a liberal scale—chiefly within the range of 10@15c for good to choice qualities. We quote: Strictly choice dairy at 15@17c; fair to good grades at 12@14c; inferior to common at 7@11c.

BAGGING—Grain bags continue exceedingly firm, as the stocks are not large, and a brisk demand is anticipated during the coming month. Stark's and one or two other standard brands, are selling lower here than at the East, and dealers are making no efforts to increase sales at the present rates. Burlaps and gunnies remain quiet and easy. Prices range as follows: Stark, 40@40½c; Grahampton, 38c; Philadelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 38c; American, 36c; Royal River, 37c; burlaps bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Last week trade was again active, and prices for the different articles ruled firm. We quote: Stucco, $2.75@2.90; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ℘ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair ℘ bu, 35@40c; fire brick ℘ 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick, $8.00@11.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ℘ brl. The following are the list prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, for which a deduction of 35 per cent is made by dealers:

	First Quality.	Double Strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$7.50	$13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.00	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	8.75	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	9.25	16.50
20x28 to 24x30	9.50	17.50
26x28 to 24x36	10.25	19.50
26x34 to 26x40	11.00	20.50
28x38 to 28x44	13.00	21.50
28x46 to 30x48	15.00	22.50
30x50 to 32x52	....	25.50
32x54 to 34x56	....	27.50
34x58 to 34x60	....	30.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	32.00

BROOM CORN—Is meeting with a better demand, and prices are a shade firmer. We quote: $40.00@80.00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock, $75.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00; and brush, $100.00@160.00.

BEANS—Following are the quotations now ruling: [illegible]

BERRIES—Mostly soft and small. Sales were: Strawberries—43 cases inferior at 6c; 125 small and soft at 8c; 250 good at 10c; 446 at 11c; 20 extra choice at 12c; 10 cases triumphs at 12½c; 10 fancy do at 13@15c. Raspberries—10 cases at 15c; 5 at 20c; 10 bu from Cincinnati at $6.50 per bu.

CHERRIES—More salable. Sales: 20 cases choice sour at 12@14c; 44 sweet at 13c; 10 do at 19@20c; 45 bu early Richmond at $3.75@4.00.

CHEESE—A slight decline in New York factory was the only change noted in this market since the date of our last weekly review. Business, though not particularly brisk, is quite as good as is usual at this season of the year, and, as the stocks are liberal and in fine condition, a very satisfactory business is doing. Prices range as follows: New York factory, 13@13c; Ohio factory, 11@12c; Western factory, 11@12c.

COAL—Erie and Briar Hill are a little unsettled, one or two of our dealers filling orders at $8.50, while others are asking $9.00, but with this exception the market rules steady and firm at last week's rates. Trade is reviving a little, but the general market is still rather quiet. We quote: Lehigh, $10.00; Lehigh prepared, $9.00; Lackawanna, $8.00; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $8.50@9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $4.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $5.00.

CANNED GOODS—Only a moderate amount of trading in this line of goods was witnessed during the past week, the demand being almost wholly restricted to supplying the current wants of the country trade. Prices remain firm and unchanged, ranging as follows:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.15@2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	3.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	4.50
Plums, blue gages, 2 lb	4.25
Quinces, 2 lb	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3.10@3.25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.65
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	3.00
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@2.60
Corn, Elgin	3.25
Corn, Yarmouth	3.30
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.15
Lobster, 1 lb	2.10
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

COOPERAGE—The market was quiet but firm at yesterday's quotations: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.75@1.85; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@46c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour heading, 7@9c per set; flour hoop poles, $13.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m.

EGGS—The market was dull, owing to a large supply, at a range of 11@12½c per dozen.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—An advance of 25c in gum opium was the only quotable change in this market during the week under review. The general trade is rather quiet, a state of things not unusual at this season of the year. We quote:

Acid, citric, lb	$1.25 @	....
Acid, oxalic, lb	38 @	40
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	70 @	75
Ammonia, carb., lb	24 @	26
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50 @	....
Beans, Tonqua, lb	1.30 @	1.35
Borax, ref., lb	38 @	40
Blue-vitriol, lb	15 @	16
Corrosive sublimate	1.20 @	1.25
Cream tartar, pure, lb	48 @	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90 @	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.60 @	1.70
Glycerine, 1-lb bulk, lb	35 @	40
Gum camphor, lb	80 @	85
Gum opium, lb	7.00 @	7.25
Gum shellac, lb	45 @	50
Glue, white, lb	45 @	50
Iodine, lb	12.00 @	12.50
Lye, conc, case	6.00 @	....
Morphia, sulph., oz	5.25 @	5.50
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	6.00 @	6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.25 @	1.60
Oil lemon, Sanderson's	6.25 @	6.50
Potassa, chlor., lb	70 @	75
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85 @	....
Potassium, iod., lb	9.00 @	....
Potash, Babbitt's, case	8.00 @	....
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60 @	2.75
Red precip., lb	1.40 @	1.50
Root ipecac, powd., lb	2.00 @	2.25
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.50 @	1.75
Sal epsom, lb	4½ @	6
Silver nit., cryst., oz	1.10 @	1.15
Soap, castile, gen., lb	14 @	17
Sulphur, lb	5 @	6

GREEN FRUITS—Sales: 70 boxes apples (½ bu) at $1.00. 5 boxes small plums at $1.00 per box.

FISH—An active business has been doing in this department throughout the past week, both the local and country demands being of a liberal character. Prices have undergone no material change, ruling easy at the annexed range: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.25@9.50; No. 1 bay, $8.25@8.50; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.25@7.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; No. 1 bay, $1.45@1.50; family kits, $1.10@1.20; bank cod, $5.50@5.75; Georgia cod, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@32c; box scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—The dried fruit market continues dull, with but slight change in values, the only alterations during the past week being a reduction of a ¼@½c in apples and prunes. The stocks are not large, but are equal to all demands. We quote: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, new, 10@11c; French do, 14@14½c; raisins, $3.30@3.40; blackberries, 15@15½c; raspberries, 38@40c; pitted cherries, 38@40c; peaches, pared, 22@22½c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 9@9½c; do Western, 9½@10c; Michigan, 10½@11½c.

FIRE CRACKERS—There is continued activity in the demand for fire crackers, and prices are firm at $2.90@3.00.

GROCERIES—The grocery market has been rather quiet during the past half dozen days; more especially so for those goods effected by the new tariff, buyers restricting their purchases to meeting immediate wants, in anticipation of lower prices after July 1. The prevalent feeling among jobbers, however, seems firmer, as they are carrying light stocks. The excitement noted a week ago in the sugar market has measurably subsided, and prices have undergone a sharp reaction, the weakness being due to the prospective speedy resumption of work at the refinery. We now quote as follows:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 28@30c; Java No. 2, 25@26c; choice Rio, 25½@26c; prime do, 25@25½c; good do, 24½@24½c; common do, 24@23½c; Singapore, 25½@26½c; Costa Rica, 25½@26c; Maracaibo, 25@25½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Powdered and crushed, 14@14½c; granulated, 13½@13½c; A, standard, 12½@12½c; No. 2, 12½@12½c; B, 12½@12½c; X C, 11½@12½c; C, 11½@11½c; yellow C, 11@11½c; choice brown, 10¾@11c; prime brown, 10½@11c; fair do, 10@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 9c; fair do, 8½@8¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 75@80c; common molasses, 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@55c; extra, 60@65c; New Orleans choice, 75@80c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14½@16c; cloves, 22@23c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; White Lily, 6½@7c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5@6½c.

HAY—In this branch of trade there is nothing new to note. Business is dull, neither the local nor outside demand being very considerable, and the weak feeling noticeable a week ago is still a feature of the market. The following prices are being paid by dealers: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.00@16.00; do, loose pressed, $13.00@15.00; prairie pressed, $10.00@11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $14.00@15.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—No visible change has taken place in the hide market. The demand continues uninterruptedly active, and, under an inadequate supply, a firm feeling still prevails. Local and Eastern operators are free buyers at the annexed range of prices: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 18@19c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 60@70c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—This market, last week, was active, and prices were without important change. We quote:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7c	
Bar-iron	5 @ 5 9-10	rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@ 6 3-10	rates
Light band	6 @ 6 3-10	rates
Hoop	6 3-10@ 8 3-10	rates
Oval	6 3-10@ 6 8-10	rates
Round and square	5 @ 5 2-10	rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@ 5 2-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	
Russian iron, No. 1 stained	18	
Sheet iron	6½ @ 6¾	rates
Norway nail rods	8½ @ 9	rates
German plow steel	10½ @ 19	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @ 13½	rates
Spring and tire steel	10½ @ 12	rates

LEATHER—Prices range the same as on the date of our last review, though for light domestic stock there is a somewhat firmer tone to the market, as the supply is much reduced. We quote:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ 37@ 40
County harness	35@ 37
Line city, ℘ lb	40@ 43
Kip, ℘ lb	90@ 1.00
Kip veals	40@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ℘ ft	26@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ℘ ft	25@ 27
County upper, No. 1	23@ 26
Collar, ℘ ft	19@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, 14 to 12 lbs	35@ 37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	32@ 34
Rough upper, damaged	28@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	32@ 34
"B A" sole	31@ 33
OAK	
Calf	$1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	80@ 1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 35 lbs	1.50@ 2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market last week was moderately active, and prices ruled firm at the annexed range:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.00; do, 12x12, $17.00; do, 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 58c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 21, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 44c; tinned copper, 40c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 16c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 10 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c per lb; bdls, 8c net.

NAILS—The inquiry since the date of our last review has ruled good, and prices are firmer as follows: 60d, $5.25; 8d, ℘ keg, $5.50; 6d, ℘ keg, $5.75; 4d, ℘ keg, $6.00; 3d, ℘ keg, $6.75; fine 3d, ℘ keg, $9.00; blue 2d, common, ℘ keg, $8.50; clinch, $7.50.

NAVAL STORES—We continue to quote:

Manilla rope, ℘ lb	18@ 20
Sisal rope, ℘ lb	17@ 19
Hemp sash cord, ℘ lb	21@ 23
Marline, ℘ lb	20@ 23
Tarred rope, ℘ lb	17@ 19
Oakum, ℘ bale	5.00@ 6.37½
Pitch, ℘ brl	6.50@ 7.00
Tar, ℘ brl	5.50@ 6.12½

OILS—A quieter feeling has prevailed in this market during the past half dozen days, but there has been no material softening of prices, the general market ruling steady at the quotations of a week ago. The following are the current rates: Carbon 23½c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1 do, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 93c; do boiled, 98c; whale, [illegible]; sperm, [illegible]; neats' foot oil, 95c@$1.00; do, strictly pure, [illegible]; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 65@66c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Continue in fairly active request, though in comparison with the preceding two or three weeks some slight falling off in the demand is noticeable. The following prices are current:

WHITE LEADS.	
Strictly pure	$12.00
Fancy brands	11.00@11.50
ZINC	
Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow White	11.00
COLORS.	
Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Venred	4.00
English orange mineral	16.50
English red lead	11.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@4.25
Whiting	2.50
PUTTY.	
In bladders	4
In bulk	3½

PIG IRON—This market is firm at the prices given below. The demand is reported active and in excess of the supply:

No. 1 Scotch, Coltness	$60.00
No. 1 Scotch, Summerlee	58.00
No. 1 Scotch, Glengarnock	58.00
No. 1 Scotch, Eglinton	57.00
No. 1 Lake Superior	58.00
No. 2 Lake Superior	57.00
No. 1 Tuscarawas	58.00
No. 1 Missouri charcoal	58.00
No. 1 Chicago stone coal	56.00

POTATOES—The demand was active and quotations steady, as follows: 40@55c for Western, and 35@36c for mixed Western. New, $1.50@2.00 per bu to $4.00@4.50 per brl.

POULTRY—We note the following changes in our price list: Live chickens, $4.00@4.50 per doz; live turkeys, 10@11c.

SEEDS—The market was quiet and prices were easier on Millet and Hungarian. Other varieties ruled steady. Millet at $2.25, and Hungarian at $2.40@2.50; Timothy at $2.65@2.66 for fair to good; $2.80@2.90 for prime; clover at $5.00@5.25; buckwheat at $1.25@1.40.

SALT—Trade was active and prices were firm at the following range: Saginaw fine, $1.75; Onondaga fine, $1.75; coarse salt, $1.75; coarse Diamond C, $1.85; dairy, without bags, $3.75; do with bags, $3.75; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.50.

TEAS—Only a limited business is doing in this market, there being no disposition to buy beyond meeting immediate wants, it being generally understood that prices will be lower after the first of the month, when the new tariff goes into effect. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@65c; good, 70@85c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@90c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@70c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Tobacco is in light request, and prices of fine-cut chewing and of plug have eased off a little. We revise our list as follows:

CHEWING—Extra, 85@90c; choice, 75@80c; common, 60@65c; poor, 50@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 85@90c; half bright, 65@75c; black sound, 50@58c.

VEGETABLES—Quick, at good prices. Sales: Tomatoes—58 boxes at 1.25; 50 at $1.50. Green corn—200 doz at 25c. Cucumbers 100 doz at 50c; 20 doz at 70c. Cabbage—90 doz at $1.40@1.50; 70 crates at $2.00@2.25. Cauliflowers—10 crates at $1.00 per doz. Beets—60 doz at 35@40c. Asparagus—20 doz at 55c. Pie plant—20 doz at 25c. Onions—10 brls at $1.00; 8 bu boxes at $1.50.

WOOD—Is in good demand, and is quoted steady at the following range of prices: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.50, delivered.

WOOL—The market was more active and firmer. The demand was chiefly from the interior. We quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	58@61c
Washed, medium, in good condition	60@63c
Washed, coarse	59@63c
Unwashed, fine	38@42c
Unwashed, medium and coarse	44@47c
Tub-washed, prime condition	72@75c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@70c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The demand was active, and rates were steady, as follows:

Chicago to	4th Class per 100 lbs.	Flour per brl, in lots of 50 brls and upward.	Grain in bulk.	Cured meats in bulk.	Fresh beef, mutton, and pork per 100 lbs.
Boston	$.50	$1.00	....	....	....
New York	.45	.90	45	65	90
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.45	.90	45	65	80
Washington, D. C.	.55	1.10	....	....	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, & Bellaire	.30	.60	30	35	....
Wheeling	.35	.70	35	40	....
Newark, O.	.30	.60	30	35	....
Cleveland	.22	.44	22	27	....
Newcastle, Pa., & Youngstown, O.	.30	.60	30	35	....
Oil City, Corry, Franklin	.40	.80	40	45	....
Akron, O.	.30	.60	30	35	....
Norfolk, Va.	.55	1.10	....	....	....
Wilmington, N. C.	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Charleston, S. C.	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Savannah, Ga.	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Petersburg & Richmond	.60	1.20	....	....	....

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 25.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,864	9,837	668
Tuesday	2,310	11,000	425
Total	4,174	20,847	1,093
Same time last week	7,294	18,416	247
Week before last	5,964	19,932	401
Shipments were as follows:	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,243	6,484	....
Tuesday	....	....	....

CATTLE—If from the condition of yesterday's and to-day's market we are to judge of its course during the remaining days of the week, certainly the prospects, so far as Western shippers are concerned, are anything but flattering, for two market days more thoroughly dull and generally unsatisfactory have not been met with for a twelve month. In view of the further reported decline of ¼a½c in New York, Albany, and Buffalo, and the scarcely less discouraging tone of advices from other points, the dull and languid condition of the market here is not matter for surprise. Eastern shippers have met with nothing but losses for a month past, the extent of their losses only being limited by the magnitude of their operations, and they now seem determined to refrain from further operations until prices here shall have receded to a point where they can see a working margin. The receipts so far this week have fallen somewhat below the average, but, taken in connection with the stale cattle left over from last week, swelled the supply to large proportions, and despite the anxiety of holders to realize and their willingness to accede to almost any concession that buyers might demand, only a comparatively small proportion of the offerings found purchasers. Among the arrivals were some really choice droves, but the best were not wanted at over $6.20, while, with three or four exceptions, nothing fetched over $6.00. Fair to good grass cattle were a drug at $4.75a5.25, and common lots were not wanted at any price. Cows sold to a limited extent, to the city trade, at $2.60a3.90—chiefly at $3.00a3.75 for fair to good qualities. Texas cattle were, if possible, more dull than natives. There was no considerable inquiry either from local or outside buyers, and, under a supply of some 2,000 head, sellers were at the mercy of buyers, being compelled to accept such prices as they were generous enough to offer. Through droves were unsalable at $2.50a3.00, while fair to good Northern-wintered were neglected at $3.00a4.50. Stockers met with a light demand at $3.50a4.50—the outside quotation for thrifty young steers, averaging from 900 to 1,050 lbs. Calves were in fair request at about former rates, or at $3.50a5.75 for common coarse heavy to choice light. The market closed dull and weak, with a bad look ahead.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.50 @6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	6.00 @6.30
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.60 @5.90
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.25 @5.50
Medium Class—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50 @4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50 @4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50 @3.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
10 calves	148	$5.75
16 stock steers	820	3.75
93 still-fed Texas cattle	1,130	3.87½
64 choice steers	1,225	5.90
16 good steers	1,228	5.80
19 butchers' stock	1,002	3.75
20 stockers	800	3.62½
16 choice steers	1,287	6.12½
17 good steers	1,294	5.75
48 choice steers	1,298	6.20
67 smooth fat steers	1,169	5.65
69 smooth fat steers	1,165	5.65
77 choice steers	1,383	6.00
28 butchers' stock	1,022	3.90
34 medium steers	1,186	5.50
50 good steers	1,197	5.65
89 good steers	1,202	5.65
37 butchers' stock	1,045	4.50
34 medium steers	1,162	5.55
33 medium steers	1,157	5.00
16 good steers	1,344	5.87½
17 good steers	1,270	5.87½
15 rough steers	1,209	5.60
60 choice steers	1,247	6.12½
46 choice steers	1,268	6.20
15 good steers	1,292	5.80
36 Texas cattle	1,070	3.00
18 cows	910	3.75
22 Texas cattle	1,007	2.60
17 cows	907	3.90
36 Texas cattle	707	3.12½
73 Texas cattle	980	3.00
19 Texas cattle	930	3.00
30 Texas cattle	860	2.75
38 Texas cattle	1,025	3.00
90 Texas cattle	1,100	4.50
20 butchers' stock	926	4.25

HOGS—There was less activity in the hog trade to-day, and less firmness in prices. The receipts were not larger than might reasonably have been looked for, but the warmer weather and the less encouraging tenor of Eastern advices operated unfavorably, and the advance gained yesterday was lost. The extreme range of prices was $3.50a4.10,—the inside quotation for inferior mixed lots, and the outside for choice even droves. Most of the day's business, however, was transacted at $3.85a4.00 for common to good lots. The following sales reflect the market:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
46	276	$3.90	60	290	$3.90	52	275	3.85
58	248	3.90	52	300	3.90	60	214	4.00
70	272	3.95	132	263	3.90	38	212	4.00
29	188	3.95	114	188	4.10	176	202	4.05
60	268	3.95	46	262	4.00	35	308	3.90
30	192	3.90	57	199	4.10	51	271	3.90
38	279	3.70	46	198	4.10	62	196	4.00
39	336	3.90	56	210	4.00	51	251	3.95
37	196	4.05	42	270	4.10	64	198	4.05
49	221	3.90	57	248	4.00	44	363	3.90
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	52	[illegible]	4.00	84	272	3.95
43	199	4.10	46	198	4.00	49	196	4.00
54	192	4.10	47	188	4.00	54	[illegible]	4.00
48	234	3.95	67	229	4.00	48	215	4.10
286	208	4.05	59	238	3.95	50	211	4.10
81	271	4.05	45	248	4.00	53	187	4.10
62	217	4.10	51	273	3.45	44	284	4.00
45	237	4.10	60	193	4.05	74	178	4.00
121	200	4.16	48	309	3.90			

SHEEP—The market continues dull without decided change in values. Prices are little more than nominal at $3.00a5.50.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

Under this head nothing new, deserving special mention, has been developed during the past week. While there does not seem to be any particular urgency in the demand for any line of goods, the movement both in staple and fancy goods, is on a liberal scale, and our leading jobbers report the volume of business larger than in former years at this season. The demand, as for some time past, is chiefly in the shape of mail orders, though the attendance of buyers in person has been noticeably larger than during last week or the preceding one. Prices do not vary materially from those prevalent a week ago, a slight reduction in Glasgow and Hartford ginghams, a decline in Slater's and Manville paper cambrics, and a ½c advance in Whittenton stripes being the only alterations worthy of note. The general feeling is firm; especially so for standard fabrics, which are relatively lower than the raw materials. The New York *Bulletin*, of a recent date, says of the dry goods trade of that city: "Everything appears to combine, at present, to render trade quiet. Among the causes at work are the high cost of staple articles of produce, the impetus given to the laying in of stocks by retailers last season on that account, the overspeculation in certain classes of imported goods, the disturbing effect of strikes, and the chances of a short, moderate business being done during the fall, on political accounts. Of these, the two first appear to claim the most attention, as lying most directly at the root of the evil."

We now quote:

BROWN COTTONS.			
Atlantic A, 4-4	14½c	Cabot A, 4-4	13½c
Atlantic H, 4-4	14	Cabot W, 4-4	12¾
Atlantic D, 4-4	13¼	Lawrence LL, 4-4	12¼
Atlantic P, 4-4	12	Agawam F, 4-4	12½
Indian Head, 4-4	14½	New Hartford A, 4-4	12
Indian Head, 3-4	12½	Swift River	11½
Stark A, 4-4	14½	Arlington B	11½
Great Falls E, 4-4	14	Utica C	11
FINE BROWNS.			
Nashua E, 40-in	16c	Dwight Star, 4-4	15c
Nashua R, 36-in	14½	Continental C	14
Nashua O, 33-in	13½	Lawrence D	13
Pepperell E, 40-in	14½	Newmarket A	13
Pepperell R, 36-in	13½	Massachusetts B B	13
Pepperell O, 33-in	12½	Massachusetts E	12
Pepperell N, 30-in	11½	Portsmouth P	9½
PRINTS.			
Merrimac W. Pink	13½c	Garner Fancy	11c
Merrimac D. Fancy	11½	Amoskeag Fancy	10
Cocheco Fancy	12	Mourning	11 to 11½
Dunnell Fancy	11½	Shirting	10½ to 11
Richmond Fancy	11½	Mallory Pink	12½
American Fancy	11½	Mallory Purple	12½
Sprague Fancy	11½	Dolly Varden	11½@12½
Gloucester	11½	Wamsutta Fancy	9
GINGHAMS.			
Renfrew	14c	Amoskeag	14c
Lancaster	14	Glasgow	13
Bates	14	Hartford	12½
CORSET JEANS.			
Naumkeag satteens	17½c	Rockport	13½
Pequot satteens	15½	Columbian	13½
Laconia	14½	Indian Orchard	13½
CAMBRICS.			
Garner Flat	9c	Slaters Paper	11½c
Washington	9½	Manville Paper	11½
High Colors, one cent extra.			
BLEACHED COTTONS.			
Lonsdale cambric	23c	Androscoggin, L	16½c
Lyman, do	22½	Blackstone, AA	16½
New York Mills	21	Cabot	16½
Wamsutta	19	Dwight Star	16½
Pride of the West	21	Western Product	14½
Langdon, GB	20	Harris	15
Fruit of the Loom	17	Gold Medal	14½
Lonsdale	17	Social, L	13
Hill	16	Green, G	12½
Auburn, A	16		
TICKS.			
Minnehaha, 4-4	35c	Methuen, AA	26c
Minnehaha, 7-8	30	Willow Brook, No. 1	25
Amoskeag, ACA	31	Portland, AAA	25
Amoskeag, A	25	York, 32-inch	28½
Amoskeag, B	22	York, 30-inch	22½
Amoskeag, C	20	Pacific	15
Amoskeag, D	18	Swift River	13
DENIMS.			
York, blue	26c	Warren, AXA	22c
Amoskeag	26	Warren, BB	20
Columbian	25	Warren, CC	17
Otis, AXA	22	Workingman's	17½
Otis, BB	20	Haymaker	13½
Otis, CC	17	Boston	13½
STRIPES.			
Minnehaha, 6-3	22½c	Whittenton, A	17½
Amoskeag, 6-3	20	Whittenton, C	13½
Amoskeag, 3-3	19	American, 6-3	13½
Uncasville, A	15	American, 3-3	13½
CARPET WARP.			
Standard white	39c	Continental	32½c
Rockford, G G G	36½	Bee Hive, colored	40
Rockford, R'per C'y	36		

CARPETINGS.

Crossley's tapestry Brussels, $1.45; Roxbury tapestry Brussels, $1.35; Higgins' tapestry Brussels, $1.35; Bright's tapestry Brussels, $1.30; extra 3 ply, $1.67; imperial, $1.60; extra superfine, $1.35; medium, $1.20; fine ingrain, $1.05; Belgrade ingrain, 92½c; Union ingrain, 50@65c; hemps, 22@34c.

TERMS:

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 1 per cent off 10 days.

Domestics, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent off 60, 5 per cent off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 25.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	10,435	2,217
Shingles, m	3,895	1,916
Lath, pieces, m	614	256

CARGOES—The aggregate demand was moderately large, and quotations ruled firm and nominally unchanged. A shingles and lath were fairly active and steady. At 5:30 o'clock six cargoes remained unsold.

EAST SHORE.	
Manistee, ℘ m	$ 3.00
Ludington, ℘ m	2.75
Pentwater, ℘ m	2.50
Muskegon, ℘ m	2.00 @2.25
White Lake, ℘ m	2.50
Grand River, ℘ m	2.00
WEST SHORE.	
Horn's Pier—wood, ℘ cord	3.00
Railroad ties	.10
Two Rivers—lumber, ℘ m	2.25
Ahnepee—wood, ℘ cord	2.50
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.09 @ .10
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.03½@ .04½
Ahnepee—shingles	.25
Menominee	3.00
Oconto	3.75 @4.00

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	$18.00@20.00
Good to choice strips and boards	15.10@18.00
Common strips and boards	13.00@14.00
Common mixed lumber	12.00@12.50
Joist and scantling	11.75@12.00
Shingles	2.75@ 3.00
Lath	3.00
Pickets	10.00@12.00

Sales were as follows:

Cargoes schrs Lawson, Mystic, Westchester, and Howard, from Muskegon, 180, 160, 140, and 166 m ft strips and boards at $17.00; pickets at $10.00, and lath at $3.00. Sold by Charles Deming & Co.

Cargo schr Flora, from Saugatuck, 75 m ft select boards at $28.00. Sold by Charles Deming & Co.

Cargo schr Peoria, from Muskegon, 350 m lath at $3.00; 75 m ft boards and strips at $16.00 (mill tally). Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Shepard, from Oconto, 160 m ft fencing at $12.50; lath at $3.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr M. Nau, from Suamico, 30 m ft clear and selects, 1¼ and 1½ inch at $39.00; 800 m A shingles at $2.90; 75 m lath at $3.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr E. M. Stanton, from Manistee, 60 m ft small timber at $16.00; 100 m ft joist and scantling at $12.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo prop Truesdell, from Depere, 324½ m A shingles at $2.80. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Dawn, from Manistee, 43,531 ft scantling and joist at $12.00; 24,971 ft small timber at $16.00; 30,200 lath at $3.00 (to Michigan City). Sold by Cushman, Calkins & Co.

Cargo schr Knapp, from Manistee, 45 m ft 3-inch joist, 20 ft and over, at $20.00; 37 m ft 3-inch, 12 to 18 ft, at $14.50. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Little Belle, from Grand Haven, 53 m ft common strips at $13.00; 70 m ft coarse boards, joist, etc., at $12. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Guido, from Manistee, 25 m ft bill stuff on contract, 75 m ft joist and scantling at $12.00.

Cargo prop Truesdell, from Green Bay, 240 m A shingles at $2.85. Sold by J. Fraser.

Cargo schr Simmons, from Manistee, 135 m ft joist and scantling, $12.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr J. P. Moss, from Manistee, 145 m ft joist and scantling, at $12.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Truman Moss, from Manistee, 225 m ft joist and scantling, at $11.75. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

During the past week trade was active and prices were more uniform. The stocks are ample. We quote:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	38.00@40.00
First and second clear siding, together	20.00@23.00
Common siding	18.00@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@37.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	36.00@38.00
A stock boards	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
Common boards	14.00@15.00
Joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@16.00
Fencing	14.00@15.00
Dry do	16.00@18.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@25.00
Pickets, square	12.00@14.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	15.00@30.00
Lath	3.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 2.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@ 3.50
HARDWOOD.	
Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	25.00@50.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

Following are the prices now current:

A or star shingles	$3.00@3.25
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 25—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 28s; winter, 12s 3d; spring, 11s 10d@12s 2d; white, 12s 4d@12s 6d. Corn, 26s 9d@27s. Pork, 47s 6d. Lard, 40s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, June 25—1 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, June 25, 2:30 p. m.—Market quiet. Weather fair and favorable. Winter wheat 12s 7d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, June 25—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 92½; account, 92½. American securities quiet and steady; bonds of '62, 91; '65, 92; '67, 91½; 10-40s, 89½.

Weather throughout England to-day fair and favorable to the growing crops.

LIVERPOOL, June 25—Evening.—Cotton heavy; middling upland, 11½d; Orleans, 11¼d. Sales 8,000 bales; for speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 12s 7d. Flour, 28s. Corn, 26s 9d@27s. Cheese, 61s. Turpentine, 42s.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., June 22.—There has been a dull and declining market this week. Prices have fallen off from ½c to ¾c, and, though dairymen at first held out stoutly for last week's prices, they were compelled in the end to yield or carry stocks over another week. Some factories have adopted the latter course, hoping for better rates next week.

The delivery of farm dairies amounted to about 1,600 boxes, and sales ranged from 10c to 12c, with a few lots reaching 12½c. There is a marked improvement in the quality of farm dairies, the lots this week were altogether the best that have come forward during the season. The factories were largely represented, the offerings amounting to 12,000 boxes, of which 8,600 were sold, a part of the balance being sent on commission, and a part being held over.

Our quotations of sales from leading factories are as follows: Little Falls Central, 13½c; Stone Arabia, 13¾c; Mohawk Valley, 13½c; Palatine Union, 13½c; State Hill, 13½c; J. D. Ives, 13½c; Flat Creek, 13½c; Top Notch, 13½c; Stratford & Salisbury, 13½c; Russell, 13½c; Wm. Peck, 13c; Paine's Hollow, 13½c; Norway Asso. 13½c; Newport, 13½c; Middleville, 13½c; Minerville, 13½c; Harris, 13½c; Manheim Centre, 13½c; Manheim, 13½c; Keys, 13½c; Bethel, 13½c; Avery & Ives, 13½c; Brockett's Bridge, 13½c; Brockway, 13½c; Brookman Corners, 11½c; Cook & Ives, 13½c; Columbia Centre, 13½c; Cold Brook, 13½c; Cold Creek, 13½c; Dairy Hill, 13½c; Dairy Valley, 11½c; North Fairfield, 13½c; Florida, 13½c; Henderson Am., 13½c; Henderson Home, 13½c; Herkimer County Central, 13½c.

In butter the delivery was small and prices from 20c to 22c, a few extra tubs bringing 23c.

The Utica market this week has been quite dull, with prices about ½c lower than at Little Falls. Of 21 factories sold the highest price realized, so far as we could learn, was 13½c. The range of sales for the bulk being from 13c to 13½c.

The weather is pleasant with a full bite of grass, and cows are yielding good returns in milk.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, June 25.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 782, making total supply for week 4,896, against 5,168 last week. Market very inactive, and a few sales at a decline on last week's prices; yard well filled with cattle, which are inferior in quality to last week's receipts, and nearly half of which are Texans, for which there are no buyers. Buyers and sellers are widely apart, the former believing that prices will be forced to break down to-morrow. About 600 head were disposed of. Sales, 240 Illinois steers, av 1,009 to 1,420 lbs, at $5.30@6.37½; 330 steers, av 1,147 lbs, $5.50; 78 Missouri steers, av 998 to 1,036 lbs, $5.56@6.00; 13 Cherokee steers, av 925 lbs, $5.00.

Sheep—Receipts for week thus far, 4,400, against 7,200 last week. Market dull; not fairly opened. Sales 195 Ohio, clipped, av 90 lbs, at $4.75; 203 Missouri, clipped, av 87 lbs, at $4.75.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 6,700, against 9,300 last week. Market active; demand good; 25c per cwt better than closing prices last week. Sales 112 Indiana, av 205 lbs, at $4.50; 100 Illinois, av 222 lbs, at $4.62½.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Stocks are kept well under control, and prices show a fair degree of steadiness on all staple styles of domestic fabrics. Goods adapted exclusively to summer wear are weaker, and concessions generally obtainable on purchases of any considerable amounts. Light weight woolens sell very moderately and chiefly nominal. Heavy woolens show a steady tone, but are without notable improvement in demand. The week which closes to-day has been less than usually eventful even for the last of June. Speculation, which is sometimes rife at this season of the year, especially in woollens, is totally quiescent, and the regular trade amounts to very little. Appleton A sheetings are quoted at 14½c; Atlantic A, 14½c; do D, 13½c; do L, 13c; Broadway, 12c; Bedford R, 10c; Cabot A, 13@13½c; Dwight Star, 15c; Laurel D, 14½c; Androscoggin L, bleached, 17½c; do 8-4, 40c; do 9-4, 45c; do 10-4, 50c; Bates' XX, 19c; Fruit of the Loom, 17c; New York Mills, 21c; Lonsdale, 17c; standard prints, 11½@12c; paper cambrics, 11½@12½c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 25.—COTTON—Firm; middling upland, 26c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and heavy; receipts, 9,400 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.55@6.15; common to good extra, $6.45@7.00; good to choice, $7.05@7.90; white wheat, Western extra, $7.95@9.40; extra Ohio, $6.70@9.20; extra St. Louis, $8.10@12.00. Rye flour dull, at $4.00@4.90. Corn meal quiet. Wheat dull; receipts, 15,000 bu; prime No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, $1.61; winter red Western, $1.75; amber Western, afloat, $1.78@1.83; white Western, $1.85@1.90. Rye quiet; Western, afloat, 86c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in fair request; receipts, 81,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 63@64c; sail, 65½@66c; inferior to prime white Western, 70@79c. Oats dull and lower; receipts, 59,600 bu; Western, 46@47c; Ohio, 47@50c.

EGGS—Firm at 15½@18c.

HOPS—Firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee, quiet; Rio, 16½@19½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 8½@9c; Cuba, 8½@9c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice firm at 9@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12½c; refined, 22½c.

TURPENTINE—Weak at 54½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; mess, $13.20@13.25; prime mess, $12.50@12.75. Beef unchanged. Cut meats steady; hams, 9½@12c; shoulders, 5½@5½c; middles quiet; long clear, 7½c. Lard firmer; No. 1 to prime steam, 8½@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 10@15c.

CHEESE—Heavy; new, 10@12c.

WHISKEY—Scarce and firmer at 91c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 spring, $1.35; No. 2, $1.30½. Corn firm; No. 2, 42½c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 60c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, 45c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8½c; Oswego, 14c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 41,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,800 brls; wheat, 130,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 25.—TOBACCO—Very active; Prices are unchanged.

COTTON—Quiet; middling, 25½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; extra family, $6.75. Wheat nominal, buyers and sellers apart; dealers offering $1.25@1.35, delivered here, but farmers on line of railroads holding at $1.50. Corn, choice, shelled, sacked, 63c. Oats, prime, sacked, 48c. Rye dull, sales at 87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $12.00, cash. Bacon stronger, at 5½@7½@7¾c, packed. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 4½c; clear ribs 6½@6½c; clear 6½@6½c, loose. Hams firm and active; sugar-cured, 12½@12½c; plain, 11½c. Lard active; sales 500 tierces yesterday at 8½c, cash, held at 9c; kegs, 10c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 87c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak; superfine, $5.25@5.75; extras, $6.00@7.00. Wheat very dull; red, $1.80; white, $1.90@1.92. Rye nominal, at 87@88c. Corn very dull; yellow, 66c; mixed Western, 63c. Oats dull; white, 45c. Barley and malt very dull.

WHISKEY—Steady at 91½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull, and market favors buyers. Wheat dull and lower; Pennsylvania, $1.85@1.96. Corn dull; mixed Western, 65c. Oats dull and lower; Western mixed, 45c; white, 47@49c, latter for choice. Rye dull, at 90c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork $13.50. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 5c; sides, 6½c; clear ribs, 7c,—holders asking ⅛@½c higher. Bacon unchanged. Sugar-cured hams, 12@15c. Lard dull, at 9c.

WHISKEY—Quiet, at 88c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull. Wheat dull; No. 2 Milwaukee club, nominal at 44c. Corn unsettled at 51@52c, according to quality. Oats held above buyers' views, at 38c for Western and 40c for Toledo.

FREIGHTS—½c lower for grain to New York.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, June 25.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; superfine, $5.50; not super choice family, $8.50@9.00. Oats, 58c, sacked and delivered. Corn, 73½@75c, sacked and delivered.

PROVISIONS—Active and prices firm; mess pork, $13.50. Lard, prime steam, 9½c; kettle 10c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 8c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, June 25.—Cotton dull and nominal. No sales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping; no sales. Corn dull and drooping at 62@65c. Oats dull and nominal. Bran quiet and weak at $22.00@23.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon in fair demand and higher; shoulders, 5½@6c; clear ribs, 7½c. Lard firm at 9½@10½c. Pork dull at $13.25.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, June 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour weak. Wheat dull and inactive; No. 1 red winter, $1.63; No. 2, $1.53. Corn, dull and a shade lower at 55c. Oats irregular; No. 1 37@38c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet at 20½@21c for car lots, and 21½@22c for trade lots.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—COTTON—Dull and nominal.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unsettled; no buyers except at a decline. Wheat dull and lower; sample lots No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.15½; do No. 2 red, $1.70. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 41@42c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 30@31c. Rye dull and lower; 55@58c.

WHISKEY—Firm; 88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; small lots, $12.00; round lots, not worth over $11.75. Dry salt meats firm; shoulders, 4½c; rough sides, at Peoria, 6c. Bacon firm; jobbing and order lots shoulders, 5½@5½c; clear rib, 7½@7½c; clear, 7½@7¾c.

HOGS—Firmer; $3.70@4.00.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 43,000 bu; oats, 21,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat in fair demand, but lower; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.62½@1.63; amber Michigan, $1.59; No. 1 red, $1.65@1.66. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 50c; low mixed, 48½c; white, 57c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 34c; Michigan, 35c.

PROVISIONS—Pork and lard dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS—Firm; to Buffalo, 3½c; Oswego, 7½c for corn, 8½c for wheat; Kingston, 8c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 79,000 bu; oats, 15,000.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 600 bu; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 49,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak; family, $7.00@7.50. Wheat dull and slower; No. 1 red winter, $1.58@1.60. Corn quiet and weak, at 47@48c. Rye dull and lower, at 78@80c. Oats quiet and unchanged, [illegible].

LINSEED OIL—Dull and lower, at 92@93c.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged, at 12½c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and held firm; regular, $12.25; city, $14.75. Lard quiet and unchanged; summer, 8½c; winter, 8½@9c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders, 4½c; sides, 6½@6½c. Bacon in fair demand and higher; shoulders, 5½c; sides, 7½@7⅝c.

HOGS—Firm, at $4.15@4.30. Receipts, 1,300.

WHISKEY—In fair demand and higher at 87c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... June 25.

Prop G. B. Heath, Saugatuck, 51 m lumber.
Bark Carrier, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr Gesim, McCarthy's Pier, 75 cds wood.
Schr Guide, Manistee, 110 lumber.
Schr J Dresden, Mack's Pier, 77 cds wood.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 60 m lumber.
Schr Arrow, Holland, 58 cds wood.
Schr D. G. Frost, Buffalo, 550 tons coal.
Schr Illinois, Manistee, 95 m lumber.
Schr O. Culver, Buffalo, 510 tons coal.
Schr L. Throop, Ludington, 70 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ford River, 120 m lumber, 3 m posts, 10 m lath.
Schr Otter, Buffalo, 400 tons coal.
Schr Progress, Holland, 44 cds wood.
Schr C. Michelson, Ludington, 135 m lumber.
Schr Brooklyn, Erie, 600 tons railroad iron.
Schr Mary Nau, Big Suamico, 40 m lumber, 300 m lath, 650 m shingles.
Schr St. Paul, Sturgeon Bay, 7 m cedar posts, 400 telegraph poles.
Schr Potomac, Oconto, 182 m lumber.
Schr Muskegon, Peoria, 20 m lumber, 400 m lath.
Schr Jos. Paige, Milwaukee light.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Jones, White River, 129 m lumber, 19 m lath.
Schr Montauk, Buffalo, 580 tons coal.
Schr Collingwood, Oconto, 240 m lumber.
Schr Meridian, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr A. Medbury, Collingwood, 138 m lumber, 132 m lath.
Schr Mary, Little Suamico, 100 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Joe Vilas, Suamico, 1,750 shingles, 14 m lath.
Schr Lawrence, Saugatuck, 32 cds wood.
Schr Evergreen, Saugatuck, 65 m lumber.
Schr W. N. Dunham, Pike's Pier, 110 cds wood.
Schr City of the Straits, Buffalo, 44 tons coal.
Schr Arcturus, Oconto, 240 m lumber.
Schr Reciprocity, Big Sturgeon, 200 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 30 boxes fish, and sundries.
Stmr St. Joe, Depere, 100 brls flour, 600 m shingles, 150 tons iron ore, and sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Sheboygan, 60 bales wool, 30 tubs butter, and sundries.
Stm barge Monitor, South Haven, 20 cds wood, 60 cds bark.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr G. G. Cooper, Buffalo, 650 tons coal.
Schr C. Gordon, Benton Harbor, 40 m lumber.
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr S. B. Pomeroy, Oconto, 286 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr St. Lawrence, Buffalo, 800 tons coal.
Schr James Platt, Oswego, 3,000 brls salt.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber.
Schr J. G. Simons, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr Mary Helen, White Lake, 1,200 hemlock ties.
Schr E. Leighton, Manistee, 90 m lumber.
Prop Canisteo, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Wm. M. Tweed, Buffalo, sundries.
Brig Pilgrim, Menominee, 145 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Bark Arabia, Kingston, 314 tons pig iron.
Bark Peshtigo, Buffalo, 700 tons coal.
Schr Jas. Couch, Buffalo, 1,320 tons coal.
Schr Ostrich, Oconto, 230 m lumber, 107 m lath.
Schr Japan, Ford River, 160 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Gallatin, Buffalo, 450 tons coal.
Schr Presto, Northport, 133 cords wood.
Schr Welland, Oconto, 180 m lumber.
Schr El Tempo, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr M. Williams, Buffalo, 430 tons coal.
Schr Wm. Aldrich, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr Dick Somers, Buffalo, 542 tons coal.
Schr Herald, Cedar River, 150 m lumber.
Schr Jessie Scarth, Kingston, 334 tons pig iron.
Schr Yankee Blade, Menominee, 230 m lumber, 150 m lath.
Schr J. W. Brown, Green Bay, 1,400 m shingles, 100 m lath.
Schr Hattie Fisher, Davis Pier, 1 m lumber, 2 m ties, 3 m lath.
Schr St. Peter, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber, 500 railroad ties.
Scow D. G. Wright, Ludington, 126 m lumber.
Scow Maple Leaf, White Lake, 90 m lumber.

CLEARED ... June 25.

Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 198 bu potatoes and sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop St. Joe, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Lowell, Port Huron, 10,000 bu oats, 5,977 bu corn, 200 brls flour.
Schr Mary Collins, Buffalo, 17,703 bu corn.
Schr Kate L. Bruce, Buffalo, 22,000 bu wheat.
Schr S. T. Atwater, Buffalo, 20,821 bu corn.
Schr Lake Forest, Buffalo, 22,348 bu corn.
Scow Mary Helen, Whitehall, 10 brls salt, and sundries.
Schr Sweetheart, Buffalo, 38,000 bu wheat.
Schr Joseph Paige, Buffalo, 42,418 bu corn.
Schr Meridian, St. Suamico, 100 bu potatoes.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ford River, 2 tons railroad iron, and sundries.
Schr Mars, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 10 brls salt, and sundries.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, June 25.—We note the following engagements: To Bay City—Schr Minot Mitchell, corn at 8c. To Boston—Prop Vanderbilt, corn, through rate, and prop Detroit, oats, through rate. To Buffalo—Prop Canasteo, corn on p. t.; barge Guiding Star, wheat on p. t.; Mears and City of the Straits and City of Chicago and Melvina, wheat at 8½c; Montcalm, corn at 8c; Pensaukee, oats at 6c.

MILWAUKEE, June 24.—Grain freights are quiet and steady at 8½c for wheat to Buffalo, and 14c to Oswego. Engagements: To Buffalo—Schr C. G. Breed, wheat at 8½c. To Port Colborne—Schr Nabob, wheat at 9c.

DETROIT, June 22.—Grain is beginning to move. The schooner Penfield is loading wheat for Oswego at 8c. This, however, is on owners' account, and is an inside rate, the same figure being vainly offered to other vessels. The schooner L. L. Lamb was engaged to-day by telegraph to take wheat from Milwaukee to Oswego at 14c. The barge Sophia Smith has been chartered for the season to tow behind the propeller Orontes, lumber from Alpena to Sandusky, at current rates. Coarse stuff of all kinds is offering plentifully. Vessels continue scarce. Rates are very firm and tend upward.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne, June 22:

DOWN—Prop China, Kincardine to Montreal, mdse; prop Prairie State, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, mdse; prop Akron, Toledo to Kingston, corn; prop Young America, Toledo to Kingston, corn; prop East, Toledo to Montreal, mdse; prop Lawrence, Chicago to Ogdensburgh, mdse; bark J. O. Woodruff, Oxford to Clayton, timber; brig Sea Gull, Toledo to Kingston, corn; steam-barge Belle Cross, Bay City to Ogdensburgh, lumber; barge F. Lester, Bay City to Ogdensburgh, lumber; barge Albany, Bay City to Ogdensburgh, lumber; schr L. B. Crocker, Bay City to Ogdensburgh, lumber; schr Rathburn, Point Ryerse to Kingston, wheat; schr Mary Jane, Saginaw to Kingston, timber; schr Denmark, Bay City to Kingston, timber; schr Linnie Powell, Toledo to Kingston, staves; schr Hungerford, Toledo to Oswego, corn and wheat; schr Maggie.

UP—Props City of London, Dubuque, Granite State; schrs M. Stalker, John Magee, Wm. Shupe, A. Falconer, Senator; steam barge Mary Pringle; barges Indianapolis, City; bark S. D. Woodruff; prop Brooklyn, Ogdensburg to Chicago, mdse; schr Princess Alexandria, Port Dalhousie to Bay City, light; schr Jane Ralston, Ogdensburg to Cleveland, iron ore; barge Plymouth Rock, Ogdensburg to Saginaw, light; barge Benson, Prescott to Pine Tree Harbor, light; schr Manly, Prescott to Pine Tree Harbor, light; tug Matamora, Prescott to Pine Tree Harbor, light; Bark Geo. Thurston, Kingston to Bear Creek, light; schrs L. C. Hammond, Eureka; brig Hercules; barge Clement.

WIND—Northwest, light.

The Lake Survey.

General Comstock, Superintendent of the lake survey operations, has arranged the work for the season. On Lake Superior the steamer Surveyor will be employed, and the work of connecting the survey of that lake with that of Lake Michigan will be in charge of assistants G. Y. Wisner and G. A. Marr. On Lake Michigan the steamer Search will be employed. Lieutenant A. N. Lee will have charge of working up the hydrography of the lake, and he will be assisted by Lieutenant Everts, Edward Maguire, and Charles F. Powell. Shore parties will be under the charge of Assistants Henry Castar and J. R. Mayer. The triangulation party will be under the command of Assistant A. R. Flint, and the party on [illegible] base line, under that of Assistant E. S. Wheeler. On the St. Lawrence River the steamer Ada will be used, under the orders of Lieutenant W. R. Livermore. The shore parties will be commanded by Assistants A. C. Lamson and F. M. Towar. The triangulation party will be controlled by Assistant Lewis Foote. At the conclusion of the work this season, matters upon Lakes Superior, Huron and Michigan will be pretty much completed, but a large quantity of work remains to be done on Lakes Erie and Ontario, which will commence to engage attention next year.

Ahnapee Harbor.

The Kewaunee *Enterprise* is informed by Captain J. W. Cuyler that only $12,000 were expended on the harbor at Ahnapee last year; the balance of the old appropriation will be expended this summer in putting the south pier out the same length as the north pier; and that the new appropriation of $25,000 will be expended in running the north pier out as far as the bridge pier now extends. Captain Cuyler says that when this is done, with a little dredging, there will be ample depth of water to enable loaded scows to be floated out.

From Sault Canal.

We are indebted to the Canal Superintendent for the following list of vessels passing through that thoroughfare on the dates below specified: On the 19th, bound up, schrs Athenian, S. H. Kimball, and A. W. Lucky. On the 20th, up, prop Arctic, stmr Cumberland, bark City of Buffalo, schr Exile; down, steam barge Robt. Holland, props City of Madison, H. B. Tuttle, Equinox, D. W. Powers, schrs Amoskeag, E. Kanter, Bark Monarch, schrs S. H. Walker, Exchange, Geo. H. Ely. On the 21st, props Milwaukee, City of Boston, Mineral Rock, Northern Light, Ontonagon, Atlantic, and schr C. P. Minch. Depth of water the same as last reported.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WIND.—Last evening, south.

WAGES.—$1.75 per day.

MORE ABOUT THE JAMAICA.—The boat that saved the crew of the schooner Jamaica, capsized near Rock Falls Thursday, was the yawl belonging to the schooner Starlight, which met the same fate at the same spot a year or two ago. The shipwrecked crew were taken on board the Eighth Ohio and brought to Port Huron. There was two other vessels in sight at the time, and they were afterward seen with their canvas all gone.

AT MANISTEE.—The dredge at Manistee is reported doing good work. There is now eleven feet of water in the harbor.

GOT OFF.—The schooner Portland, which got on Colchester Reef on Friday evening, has been got off without damage, and proceeded on her voyage. There is no blame attachable to the lightship in connection with this disaster, as it occurred in broad daylight.

THE STEAMER HURD.—The propeller J. L. Hurd, which grounded in the River St. Clair a few days since, up to latest advices was not liberated. She was well outside of the channel, and will with difficulty be got afloat. As a last resort a dredge has been forwarded in charge of the tug Urania.

ABANDONED.—The owner of the ill-fated schr Jamaica, which capsized in Lake Huron on Thursday last, has served a notice of abandonment on the underwriters, which places the matter of her rescue entirely in their hands. The captain and crew who were here have taken their departure homeward. The vessel lies on an even keel, with a portion of her masts and sails above water.

NEW VESSEL.—A new three-masted vessel, called the E. Blake, of Canadian construction, passed Detroit, bound up, on Saturday. She is of about 350 tons burden and apparently of strong build. Her model, however, would better compare with the style of the earlier days of ship-building, of which the least said the better. The port of hail we did not ascertain.—*Detroit Post.*

FROM MILWAUKEE.—We glean the following items from the Milwaukee *News* of yesterday:

"The schr Imperial is at Wolf & Davidson's shipyard, minus her jib-boom, bowsprit, and head-gear, which were carried away near Death's Door by an unknown bark, a day or two since.

"The schr Delos DeWolf collided with a vessel outside, whose name we have not ascertained, carrying away the latter's jib boom.

"The bark J. S. Austin also collided with a vessel on this lake, but no serious damage resulted."

DAMAGED.—The schooners Apprentice Boy, Montauk, and Azor were damaged in our harbor yesterday.

BRICK MACHINE.

Challenge Brick Machine

We are prepared to put up our machine against any brick machine in the United States, for making brick. The cost is less than $600. Call and see it in operation. Address or call on T. ROBERTS, Secretary Builders' Exchange, Box 164, No. 133 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

MEDICAL CARDS.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!
DR. J. KEAN.
NO CURE! NO PAY!!
DR. J. KEAN.

360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. Dr. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay. DR. J. KEAN'S having gained an enviable reputation in special diseases has induced unprincipled practitioners to copy his advertisement. It is well known that Dr. J. KEAN is the original NO CURE, NO PAY Doctor. Rubber Goods always on hand.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

464 SOUTH STATE-ST., Chicago, Ill., has for the last twelve years gained a reputation above all others in curing NERVOUS DEBILITY, CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES. Cures guaranteed. Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Enclose stamp. Rooms separate; you see only the doctor. Consultation free. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

DR. A. G. OLIN, 165 State-st., cures Nervous Debility and Special Diseases caused by abuses or excess. Also Female Complaints. Circulars sent free.

SAFETY FILM

THE LAW COURTS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

THE COUNTY COURT.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE NEW YORK EXPLOSION.

Twenty Persons Seriously Injured.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

DOW THIEVES CAPTURED.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LOST AND FOUND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MACHINERY.

TINANCIAL.

PERSONAL.

DIVORCES.

BOARD WANTED.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PARTNERS WANTED.

HOUSES AND CARRIAGES.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TEAM ESTATE WANTED.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

SEWING MACHINES.

AGENTS WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO LOAN.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

EDUCATION.

Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Northwestern University.

Report of President Haven on the Condition and Prospects of the College.

Financial Statement--The Institution's Property Valued at $1,258,860.40.

Commencement at the Evanston College for Ladies.

Exercises at Lake Forest University and Chicago High School.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

A terrific thunder storm during the early morning of yesterday, threatened for a time the pleasant weather, which is almost indispensable to commencement exercises of a successful order. But dark clouds dispersed, and the sun came out exceedingly warm and beautiful.

The Board of Trustees of the Northwestern University, Evanston, met promptly at 9 o'clock, in the chapel of the college building. After prayer, offered by Dr. Aaron Wood, of Indiana, Governor Evans, President of the Board, immediately took the Chair and the conference began. A majority of the Board were present

Mr. T. C. Hoag first read the minutes of the various meetings, and proceedings of the Executive Committee, and they were approved unanimously.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT HAVEN.

President E. O. Haven next presented his annual report, touching the general prosperity and prospective policy of the University. A brief abstract of this report is submitted: President Haven stated that the course of the University during the past has been one of great prosperity, and he thought such progress would be made in the future as to be highly satisfactory to all concerned. The edition of the catalogue for 1871 was very large, and, as a good supply remained undistributed, it was deemed best to postpone the publication of the catalogue for 1872 till after the opening of the following year. The number of students has steadily increased in all departments. The number is as follows: Preparatory School, 201; Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, 152; Chicago Medical College, 101; Total, 454. The increase during the year is 47, which may be distributed among all the departments.

The President recommended that the chair, formerly occupied by the late lamented Professor Noyes, be filled by the appointment of a young man, and that additional provision be made for instruction in German and French. Instruction is already given in the Scandinavian language. He recommends the salary of the principal of the preparatory school be increased. The students of the Ladies' College of Evanston receive instruction in the various departments of the University. This policy has worked so well during the last year that it should be permanent. A new and elegant building for the Ladies' College will be completed during the coming year. The museum has received some valuable additions; also the general library.

It was stated that the University had reached such a stage in its history that it would probably often be found necessary to fill vacant chairs, and it was thought a good policy, unless circumstances forbid it, to call young and promising men to such places, at a salary considerably lower than the maximum rate, and regularly, as they grow in years and experience, to increase the salary. It is thought that in that way the faculty will always have a proper proportion of men of various ages. By this means, without any increase of the expenses for instruction, about $1,200 can be added to extra instruction required in the modern languages, and any other subjects that may require special attention.

The preparatory school is very greatly improved in its present building, which is about doubled in size and conveniences, and now occupies a pleasant site on the University grounds.

The report suggested that the Principal of the Preparatory Department be elected by the Trustees on the nomination of the President of the University, and that the instructors be appointed by the Faculty, and the salaries be fixed by the Executive Committee. Dr. Haven said that during the last three years he had given much attention to the interests of the Ladies' College for many reasons. He said the advantages of the University should be extended to male and females alike. But he considered it undeniable that simply opening the University to both sexes does not give to young women equal advantages with young men. Young women do not have the dormitory privileges that are extended to young men. Again, he thought if young men had none of those benefits, and were compelled to find boarding, as do young women, still they would have the advantage, from the fact that they can easier procure accommodations, a point more strenuous with the guardians of girls than with those of boys. Some might incline to doubt this, who have no experience in the matter, but facts are better than theory.

He pointed to the University of Michigan, which was opened to both sexes in 1863, just as the Northwestern University was so opened. Out of 500 students in their literary college last year, only twenty-five were young women; that is, about one in twenty. In the Northwestern University, on the other hand, forty young women are enrolled on the catalogue out of 192,—or more than one in four. Whence this difference? Simply because we have good home accommodations for young ladies in our Ladies' College.

President Haven said he had become fully convinced that a Ladies' College was an essential part of the University.

REPORT ON NATURAL HISTORY.

Professor Oliver Marcy then submitted a report from the Department of Natural History. In this report, an acknowledgment was made of all donations made to the collections of the University, whether belonging technically to the Department of Natural History or not. The collections were stated to have considerably improved in the aggregate number of specimens, the more systematic and pleasing arrangement, and their availability for purposes of instruction. There have been several important donations which should receive special notice. The most important is the skeleton of the Hanser Elephant, presented by the graduating class of this year. This elephant was the leader of a herd at the base of the Himalaya Mountains, 1,030 miles northwest of Calcutta. He was killed April 7, 1865. The Rev. J. L. Hanser visited the locality in November, and had the bones transported on the backs of his men thirty miles to the river, whence they were conveyed to the sea, and to this country. The class obtained the skeleton of Dr. H. W. Boyd, who had mounted it in the Museum of the Chicago Medical College. The animal was probably nearly 200 years old, and was eleven feet two inches high. The skeleton is in fine condition, only a few of the smaller bones having been lost. The collection of specimens from the Mammoth Cave, presented by Rev. John A. Foster, is very valuable, both by reason of the quality of the specimens and difficulty, at the present time, of obtaining a collection from the cave. The Smithsonian Institution received special thanks for contributed specimens, as also L. T. Potter, Esq., and Prof. Holmes, of Charleston, S. C. Miss Searls collected in the Pahranagat Mountains many extremely rare plants. The work done in this department, and the amount of instruction given for the last year, have been much greater than that of any previous year. Seventeen have been instructed in the nature and use of the microscope, and Professor Marcy, feeling the importance of a practical knowledge of the microscope to educated men, and also the impossibility of studying organic structure successfully without its use, procured, at his own expense, four Tolle's student microscopes within the last year. Two hundred and fifty species of plants have been identified, though the working time is but a small part of the season.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN.

Prof. Wheeler, acting Librarian, reports accessions by gift and purchase. The year has been unfavorable to the expansion of the library, and the regular funds were not fully drawn. It was thought best to defer the annual purchase of books until the next year's funds could be added to the present assets. Forty-six volumes have been purchased. Donations of public documents, State and national, were received from Senator Logan, Representatives Farwell and Beveridge, Governor Palmer, Superintendent Bateman, and others. It was estimated that $1,500 would be necessary to properly bind and place in attractive shape the valuable collection of pamphlets in the library. A librarian who can devote his whole time to the work was recommended.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

The Honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon William Clay, of Detroit, Mich., and Charles W. Pearson, Esq. C. D. Pone was made a Master of Arts *ad eundem*, he being a graduate of the University of Toronto.

The degree of B. A. was conferred upon the following graduates of the Northwestern University this year: Ellery Herbert Beal, Sandwich, Ill.; James Gurnhom Burke, Byron, Ill.; Curtis Harvey Castle, Galesburg, Ill.; Lorin Cone Collins, Monticello, Minn.; Lewis Parmenio Davis, Romeo, Mich.; Robert Beal Edwards, Lacon, Ill.; J. Milton Johnson, Joliet, Ill.; Thomas S. Berry, W. A. Peet, West Webster, N. Y.; Mather Dean Kimball, Ripon, Wis.; Hiram Harris Palmer, Jacksonville; Clarence Richmond Paul, Evanston; Frederic Dwight Raymond, Evanston; James Franklin Robinson, Rock Island; Fernande Roys, Dickinson, N. Y.; A. A. Lawrence Smith, Appleton, Wis.; Edmund Booker Woodson, Michigan City, Ind.

The degree of Ph. B. was conferred upon the following: George Erastus Bragdon, Evanston; Ettiage Elmore, Milwaukee, Wis.; Edwin John Harrison, Minneapolis, Minn.; George Lunt, Chicago.

The degree of C. E. being conferred upon Herbert Mann Thiers, Kenosha, Wis.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer reported receipts to the amount of $60,030, and disbursements of $61,681, leaving a deposit for the last year of $851.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Assistant Secretary J. C. Hoag, submitted the following statement concerning the assets and liabilities of the University during the last year:

The amount of unproductive property made available for income is	$119,365.83
Income account	25,203.81
Disbursements	27,827.42
Excess over receipts	$2,623.61
Amount of productive property	$549,873.92
Less liabilities	66,583.52
Total of productive property	$483,290.40
Unproductive property	$523,570.00
Value of buildings, grounds, etc.	$252,000.00
Making the grand total value of the property of the institution	$1,258,860.40

The estimates of receipts and payments are as follows:

Receipts.

From rents	$14,500.00
From interest	6,000.00
From tuition	6,000.00
From subscription to Chair Civil Eng.	2,000.00
Total	$28,500.00

Disbursements.

For Department of Instruction	$16,500.00
To Chair Civil Eng.	2,500.00
For sundry expense	2,000.00
For library	600.00
Total	$26,600.00
Total receipts over disbursements	$1,900.00

TO BE INVESTIGATED.

On motion of J. V. Farwell, a Committee was appointed to investigate the contemplated action of the General Conference attempting to remove Dr. Haven from the Presidency by inducements from that organization.

The Committee consists of J. V. Farwell, T. W. Harvey, Samuel McCarty, Aaron Wood, and John Evans.

A SALARY INCREASED.

The Special Committee having in charge that portion of the President's report pertaining to the preparatory school rendered a report of approval, and recommended an increase of the salary of the Principal of the preparatory department to $1,400.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.

The Board of Trustees elected the following new members: Jabez K. Botsford, Hon. John Evans, M. D., Luther L. Greenleaf, Thomas W. Harvey, Thomas C. Hoag, D. D. L. McCulloch, Rev. William F. Stewart.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A communication was received, read, and appropriately referred, from the Evanston Gas Light Company.

On motion of Dr. Haven, a Committee was appointed to ascertain the standing of the Chair of Scandinavian language.

The President of the University and the President of the Board of Trustees were appointed Committee for the consideration of a change in the term of office of members of this Board.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE LADIES.

Miss Willard then begged permission to read, and offered a series of resolutions, praying for a continuance of the same relations that now and heretofore existed between the policy of the college and its female students; and also an address from the delegation from the Board of Trustees of the Ladies' College was presented, thanking the University Board and faculty for extended courtesies, of which the Ladies' Board have been the recipients. The matter was referred for sanction.

The Treasurer's report and Secretary's financial statement were accepted and placed on file.

Dr. Haven offered a resolution, authorizing that all further proceeds, arising from the disposition of lands belonging to the University, shall apply to the funded debt of the institution.

Adopted.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE.

The Committee to whom was referred the report of Dr. Haven, in regard to the Ladies' College, and also suggestions from the Ladies' Board of Trustees, reported substantially that all young women attending the University be requested to enroll themselves as members of the Ladies' College, paying incidental expenses, and expenses for instruction in the University, the same as gentlemen students. While still remaining under the oversight of the faculty of the Ladies' College,—thus virtually sanctioning the petition of Miss Willard.

The above precipitated considerable discussion, during which President Haven delivered some pertinent and practical remarks on the prospective policy of the University, and somewhat chiding the temerity of the Board in taking live action on questions vital to the interests of the College.

REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATORS.

J. V. Farwell, from the Committee on Investigation into the permanency of the present incumbent of the office of President, said that while they might recognize in Dr. Haven the right man in the right place, that the united efforts of the friends and patrons of the University in attempting to give the young men and women of the Northwest equal facilities with older institutions would result in success, and if this was done Dr. Haven would not relinquish his present connection with the Northwestern University.

CHANGE IN FACULTY.

Judge Bradwell made a motion authorizing the Executive Committee to pay, at their discretion, a sum not to exceed $500 for a Professorship in Scandinavian language.

Julius F. Kellogg was transferred from the chair of Civil Engineering to that of Mathematics.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The re-election of officers then took place, and the President, John Evans, and Secretary T. C. Hoag, were unanimously retained in their respective offices.

The Board then adjourned, at 6:30, to meet at 9 o'clock this morning.

ART RECEPTION.

One of the especial features of Commencement, and great attraction of the week, is the varied and brilliant display of paintings and drawings, executed by the students, and fairly exhibiting their progress in this department of study. The instructors are Misses Pettengill and McClure, respectively of painting and drawing, and they are each deserving of high praise for the commendable zeal with which they were evidently imbued, as is evidenced by the patient toil necessary to the production of so many beautiful paintings, many of which evince decided talent, and merit special notice.

Among those remarkable for artistic taste in conception, and exquisitely fine skill in execution, may be mentioned a painting representing mountain scenery, by Miss Clara Willard; a bird's nest, by Miss Emma Kellan; a dog and chickens, by Miss Ella Badger; American landscape scenery, by Miss Sara Dodge; and a landscape scene by moonlight, by Ella Creighton. One of Miss Ida Beatty's Swiss landscapes, entitled "The Wetterhorn," is an admirable painting, and worthy of a connoisseur. The copies of the chromos—"The Barefoot Boy," and "Little Red Ridinghood,"—by Miss Alice Judson, are extremely meritorious.

The drawings, many of which are sketches from scenes around the College grounds, are very striking and remarkable for trueness to nature.

The reception closes to-day at 1 o'clock, so those who desire to view the collection of drawings and paintings must do so this morning.

EXERCISES TO-DAY.

To-day the exercises of the graduating class will take place at 10 o'clock, 21 graduates participating.

The Alumni meeting occurs at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

LADIES' COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EVANSTON, Ill., June 25.—The first Ladies Commencement of the Evanston College took place this evening, in the Methodist Church, before a large audience. Dr. Haven and other noted ones, were on the stage, which was decorated with wreaths and flowers to an extent of tropical magnificence. Vaas' noted band from Chicago discoursed fine music. Rev. Richard Haney invoked the Divine blessing, and was followed by an essay entitled "Giotto," from Roxie W. Dee, of Lansing, Iowa. It was a glowing description of Florence, when Giotto, the illustrious Florentine painter, lived and flourished, over seven hundred years ago. It was received with generous applause and a profusion of bouquets.

Vonia Hills, of Rockford, next read a sarcastic essay, descriptive of college life, and the true end of education.

The question of Fashion was next treated in a thoughtful and happy manner by Miss Martha Huntoon, of Evanston. Fine elocution and graceful manner combined to make this effort very pleasing. It was greeted with a shower of bouquets. The same question was rarely and figuratively treated by Miss Anna C. Webster, also of Evanston. Miss Webster proved a captivating exponent of artistic and tasteful style of dress and ornamentation. It was decidedly the finest effort of the evening, containing many happy hits at prominent public personages.

The next subject "Conova," was an eloquent tribute to that great Italian artist, by Miss Ella Horton, of LaCrosse, Wis. She was the recipient of many handsome bouquets.

Miss Louise M. Martin, of Waukegan, Ill., followed with the last essay, entitled "Oak and Ivy," a highly appreciated and meritorious production.

The exercises were throughout of a first-class order, and did honor to the Northwestern University.

Degrees were conferred. Miss Nellie Lathrop was the recipient of the prize of $25 as the successful musical contestant. Miss Mary Patterson received the prize for meritorious conduct.

A grand Faculty and Alumni reception took place at the Ladies' College subsequent to the graduating exercises.

A gift of $1,000 to the College, from Rev. N. L. Parkhurst, of Chicago, was announced.

LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY.

The preparatory department of the Lake Forest University closed last week for the season, with a most satisfactory examination, and an exhibition by the young gentlemen which showed a marked improvement on those of previous years. The Principal, Professor Ira W. Allen, and his assistants, have labored with unwearied energy, as the great proficiency of their classes in all departments abundantly testified. Not only a general, but a specific and practical application of each science has been carefully made, and thoroughness in each seemed to have been the successful aim alike of teacher and student.

The feature of the present week has been the examinations and commencement exercises of the Ferry Female Collegiate Institute. The classes in the different languages, the sciences, and in music, acquitted themselves most creditably. Where all did admirably it would be invidious to specify and compliment any particular class or individuals. Yesterday was given entirely to the graduating class. Their names are as follows: Medora A. Bailey, Wheeling, Ill.; Annie L. Baldwin, Escanaba, Mich.; Mary F. Benedict, Lake Forest, Ill.; Rosa Clark, Laporte, Ind.; Lizzie P. Foster, Howell, Mich.; Esther C. Greene, Wilmington, Ill. Their essays showed careful study and a highly finished style of composition. The award of diplomas by the Trustees was announced by the President of the Board, Hon. Wm. Bross, and they were presented by Professor E. P. Weston, the President of the institution, in a most happy and interesting address. Six little misses then each came in with a beautiful crown of flowers, and, in accordance with the motto of the institution, "In Literis coronata," Professor Weston placed them upon the heads of the young ladies. A ring with the name of each graduate was then placed upon the finger of each, and they then sang a beautiful parting hymn. A short and able address by Rev. Dr. Blackburn, and the benediction by Rev. Mr. Foster, of Michigan, closed the exercises. The institution under the care of Professor Weston and his able corps of teachers occupies a highly prosperous and satisfactory position among our educational institutions.

CHICAGO HIGH SCHOOL.

The annual examination of the classes in the Chicago High School commenced yesterday morning, and will be concluded this evening. The examinations are made by the teachers, in presence of Committees of citizens appointed by the Board of Education, the duty of the Committees being understood to be to question so much as will enable them to measure the depth of knowledge of the pupils, and report accordingly. There can be no doubt that these examinations are calculated to exercise beneficial influence on both teacher and pupil. The work of yesterday exhibited a marked improvement over that of a year ago, there being an almost entire absence of the process known as "badgering," at the same time that many of the examinations were conducted in a most thorough manner, and the results were highly satisfactory. So far as could be judged, the standard of scholarship was decidedly higher than in the same grades last year, showing that the great fire did not interfere with the educational progress of the city, and that several needed improvements in tuition have been effected in the face of great embarrassments.

VASSAR COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 25.—At the commencement exercises to-day, at Vassar College, the opening address of class day exercises was made by Miss Alice D. Sexton, of Cleveland, O.; Miss Mary J. Ransom, of Kingsville, O., read the college history, and Miss Wilhelmina H. Elliott, of Kalamazoo, Mich., read a poem. The class tree exercises were, in consequence of rain, held indoors.

LIFE AND DEATH.

Regular Weekly Meeting of the Board of Health—Mortality Report of the Sanitary Superintendent—A Decided Increase in the Death Rate—Cholera Infantum Prevailing with Fatal Effect—What to Do in Case of Sun-Stroke, and How to Avoid It—Dr. Rauch Reports Various Methods for the Resuscitation of Drowned Persons—The Plans, with Slight Modifications, of Drs. Howard, Hall, and Sylvester.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon. President Hoard in the chair. Present, Mayor Medill, Dr. Rauch, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Schloetzer, and Mr. Reynolds.

The Sanitary Committee were, on motion, instructed to make an examination of Ogden Slip, and report upon its condition and the best means of purification.

SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The report of the Sanitary Superintendent was submitted, showing a total of 194 deaths in the city during the week ending June 22, besides 1 premature and 13 still births. This was an increase of 42 over the preceding week. The chief causes of death were as follows: Accident, 4; apoplexy, 3; brain congestion, 4; cholera infantum, 32; consumption, 14; convulsions, 29; croup, 2; diarrhœa, 3; erysipelas, 4; hydrocephalus, 4; inanition, 3; meningitis, 3; meningitis, cerebro-spinal, 11; measles, 2; peritonitis, 3; pneumonia, 8; small-pox, 20; sun-stroke, 4; syphilis, 1; suicide by shooting, 1; tabes mesenterica, 4; whooping cough, 2. There were 117 males and 77 females, the ages being as follows: Under 1 year, 86; 1 to 2, 18; 2 to 3, 8; 3 to 4, 6; 4 to 5, 4; 5 to 10, 5; 10 to 20, 9; 20 to 30, 24; 30 to 40, 17; 40 to 50, 8; 50 to 60, 6; 60 to 70, 2; 70 to 80, 1; 100 years old, 1. One was born in Austria, 1 in Bohemia, 3 in Canada, 30 in Chicago, 81 in Chicago of foreign parentage, 28 in other parts of the United States; 2 in Denmark, 1 in England, 23 in Germany, 2 in Holland, 9 in Ireland, 3 in Norway, 1 in Poland, 2 in Sweden. The mean thermometer for six days was 74 degrees.

BY WARDS.

The mortality was as follows: First and Second Wards, 0; Third, 7; Fourth, 4; Fifth, 8; Sixth, 16; Seventh, 14; Eighth, 18; Ninth, 17; Tenth, 7; Eleventh, 4; Twelfth, 10; Thirteenth, 2; Fourteenth, 8; Fifteenth, 41; Sixteenth, 10; Seventeenth, 11; Eighteenth, 3; Nineteenth, 1; Twentieth, 1; accidents 4; County Hospital, 4; Foundling's Home, 1; immigrants, 3; Mercy Hospital, 2; Home for the Friendless, 1; Small-pox Hospital, 3; St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, 1.

REMARKS.

The Sanitary Superintendent remarks that the increase in the number of deaths over last week is great, taking into consideration the increase of the previous week, although no greater than was to be expected from the great extremes of temperature. Compared with last week there were 23 more deaths by cholera infantum, 4 by consumption, 16 by convulsions, 2 by diarrhœa, 2 by erysipelas, 2 by hydrocephalus, 2 by inanition, 5 by cerebro-spinal meningitis, 3 by pneumonia, 9 by small-pox, 4 by sunstroke, 2 by tabes mesenterica, and 2 by whooping-cough, while there were 16 less from accidental causes, 4 by bronchitis, 2 by diphtheria, 5 by heart disease, and 7 by teething. The causes of death were 11 more, with an increase of 50 of those under 5 years of age, and a decrease of 10 above 20 years. Almost the total increase was among males, while the same condition obtains among those born in this country. It will be observed that the increase is mainly caused by cholera infantum, convulsions, small-pox, and diseases affected by the high temperature. Ward mortality shows an increase in the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth, with a decrease in the Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Eighteenth.

SUN-STROKE.

The deaths by sun-stroke this week remind all that great care must be taken how they expose themselves to the heat of the sun, particularly those who labor on the many buildings now in process of construction in this city. At this time there are more men engaged at work where they are liable to sun-stroke than ever before, even in cities of much greater population. Whenever a workman is suffering from headache, disordered vision, and great weariness, he should stop work, particularly when the temperature is unusually high, and he is in an exposed position, as frequently occurs on buildings in the process of erection. As there are sometimes other causes that result in sudden unconsciousness, let those near the patient immediately examine his body, and, if the temperature is cool, it is not stroke, but if it is hot, pour cold water over his head and body as soon as possible, until consciousness begins to return, or there is a decrease of the burning heat of the body. When such extremes of temperature occur, everybody should avoid excesses. The mean temperature of the week was 7½ degrees higher than last week, with a range of 28 degrees, and a prevalence of southerly winds.

SMALL-POX.

Houses infected by small-pox were reported during the week as follows: West Division, south of Twelfth, 6, a decrease of 9; north of Twelfth street, 12, a decrease of 2; South Division, 8, an increase of 6; North Division, 4, a decrease of 9. The number of infected houses reported is less than for the same time since the last week in October, and from present indications, the number will be still less the coming week. There is a decided increase in the number of deaths over last week, the result of the increase of temperature from Tuesday until Thursday. As nearly all the cases in the city that were severe have died, in addition to the fact that there is a great decrease in the number reported, we may look for a great decrease in deaths by this disease.

DROWNING PERSONS.

With reference to preparing rules and directions for the resuscitation of drowning persons, the Sanitary Superintendent says: "In compliance with the resolution of the Board, I have the honor to report that I have carefully examined all the methods proposed for the resuscitation of persons from drowning, and would respectfully call attention to two of them, which are the same in principle, but different in application. Until Dr. Marshall Hall proposed his plan, but few persons were revived, comparatively speaking. For a number of years his was the only course pursued, until 1859, when Dr. Sylvester's method (the "True Physiological Method of Restoring Persons Apparently Drowned or Dead, and of Resuscitating Still-Born Children,") was promulgated, and which has been regarded as being decidedly preferable to Dr. Hall's, although the same in principle. Dr. Sylvester's rules have been slightly modified by Committees of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, in July, 1862; the National Life Boat Institution of England in 1864; the Sanitary Committee of the New York Board of Health in 1868, and Dr. Howard, of the same Board, who made the question a special study.

DR. SYLVESTER'S METHOD.

The following is the method of Dr. Sylvester, slightly modified: "*The rules and methods for saving the drowned*: Remember that the patient must be treated instantly, and on the spot where rescued. He must be freely exposed to the open air, and all persons not needed for saving him should avoid crowding about him.

First. Let the throat and mouth be cleansed by placing the patient gently face downward, with one of his wrists under his forehead. Quickly wipe and cleanse the mouth, and if the patient does not breathe, instantly begin the following movements:

Second. *Posture*: Place the patient on his back, with shoulders raised and supported easily on a folded coat or some kind of pillow.

Third. *To keep up a free entrance of air to the windpipe*: Let one person grasp the tongue gently and firmly with his fingers covered with a bit of handkerchief, and, drawing it out beyond the lips, either hold it or press the lower jaw (chin) up so as to retain the tongue protruding from the mouth; but it is better to hold it in that position with the hand.

Fourth. *To Produce and Imitate the Movements of Breathing*:—Raise the patient's arms upward to the sides of his head, and then extend them steadily and firmly outward and forward for a few moments. Next, turn down the arms by the patient's sides, and bring them closely and firmly across the chest, and press them, and the sides, and front of the chest gently out strongly for a moment; then quickly begin to repeat the first movement again. Let these two kinds of movements be made very deliberately and without ceasing until the patient breathes, and let the two movements be repeated about twelve or fifteen times in a minute, but more rapidly, remembering that to thoroughly fill the lungs with air is the object of the first or upward and outward movement, and to expel as much air as possible is the object of the second or downward motion and pressure. This artificial respiration should be steadily kept up for forty minutes or more, when the patient appears not to breathe, and after the natural breathing begins let the same motion be very gently continued, and let the proper stimulants be given in intervals.

"*What Else is to be Done, and What is Not to be Done while the Movements are Being Made*: If help and blankets are at hand, have the body stripped and wrapped in blankets, but not allow the movements to be stopped. By-standers can supply dry clothing. Apply hartshorn or a feather within the nostrils occasionally, and forcibly sprinkle or lightly dash cold water upon the face and neck. The legs and feet may be rubbed and wrapped in wet blankets, if blue or cold, or if the weather is cold.

"*What to Do when the Patient Begins to Breathe*: Give brandy by the teaspoonful, or any other stimulant that is most convenient, or hot sling two or three times a minute, until the beating of the pulse can be felt at the wrist; but be careful of the stimulant—give no more than is necessary. Warmth should be kept up in the feet and legs, and as soon as the patient breathes naturally let him be carefully removed to a house and placed in bed under medical care. If there is help enough at hand when the patient is taken from the water, or afterward, let the nearest physician be called, but *let there be no waiting for a physician*. Do at once the best that can be, methodically and deliberately, according to the foregoing rules.

DR. HOWARD'S PLAN.

"The next is the plan proposed by Dr. Howard, which is known as the direct method, while that of Holland Sylvester is known as the indirect, although the principle in all is the same. Attention is called to both for the purpose of giving the Board an opportunity to decide which they will adopt:

"*To Clear the Mouth and Track to the Lungs*: On the recovery from the water, instantly cut or rip all clothing free from about the waist, stretch the body on the ground on its face, its right wrist beneath its forehead, and a large, hard roll of clothing beneath the pit of the stomach. Enwrap your right forefinger and thumb with your pocket handkerchief, with which to mop out the mouth, seize the tongue and hold it out while an assistant presses with all his weight for half a minute upon that part of the back over the roll of clothing. This position gives complete drainage from the stomach and chest to the mouth. The pressure forces out accumulations in the stomach and throat, and so clears the track for the air to reach the lungs. This, so far, is but one step preparatory to artificial breathing, and should not occupy over one minute.

"*The Position of the Body for Artificial Breathing*: Quickly turn the body upon its back, with its arms beside the head, and the hard roll of clothing placed beneath the ribs, so as to throw the pit of the stomach as prominently forward as possible. The tongue must be kept held out, as before, during all the future steps until recovery.

"*The Position of the Operator*: Kneel astride the body, facing its head. Place the palms of your hands upon the most prominent parts of the ribs, just below the pit of the stomach, so that your fingers fit into the grooves between the short ribs and the fore and longer part of the chest. At the same time keep your elbows firmly against your sides.

"*The Motions of the Operator*: Now, using your knees as a pivot, throw your whole weight forward, and, at the same time, grasp the waist, squeezing its sides together and upward, as if you wanted to force the contents of the chest out of the mouth. Let this motion occupy you while you count 'one, two, three;' then suddenly let go; count one more, which is four—that allows time enough for the ribs to spring back into place. Then begin again, repeating the motions as before, to the time of one, two, three, four, making each set of motions about ten or fifteen times a minute. This is the entire process of artificial breathing, and it must never be forgotten that this is the first and chief, if not the only reliance. In this way you make the body breathe until it is able to take breath for itself.

"*Other Means of Help*: While the breathing is being done for the body, it should be stripped, and each limb thoroughly well rubbed with the warm hands of some bystanders. As soon as the patient begins to breathe naturally, which may occur in from five to sixty minutes, give a teaspoonful of brandy and water, or other stimulus, every five minutes, continuing the friction for about a quarter of an hour longer, after which it is better to put the patient to bed, wrapped in warm blankets, with plenty of fresh air to breathe."

NECESSARY APPARATUS.

The Sanitary Superintendent says that the last given plan is more simple and easily applied. It will also be necessary to supply, say at each of the bridges, or at such other points as the Board may designate, a rescue apparatus, consisting of a ladder, pike, and heaving line. Cork floats on ropes in the water, or suspended near bridges, have been found useful. It is important that as little time as possible be lost in procuring the necessary apparatus, and that the policemen and bridge-tenders be instructed in practically applying whatever method may be adopted. The importance of this question will be appreciated when it is borne in mind that we have a river and lake front of about 58 miles, in addition to the great and constant communication with the several Divisions of the city.

The matter was referred to the Sanitary Committee, to report on the best method to be adopted.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The report of Health Officer Reid was submitted, showing that during the week 645 notices were served, and 710 nuisances abated, and 3 quarters of beef, 11 carcasses of mutton, 62 hogs, and 9 calves were condemned.

The Board adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMERSON'S MINSTRELS.

It is a high compliment to Billy Emerson that, after so long an absence, he should find so warm a greeting on his return to Chicago. His season of seven nights on the South Side was highly successful, the Michigan Avenue Theatre being too small to hold the crowds that nightly came to see him and his band of sable troubadours. The experience of the South Side is this week repeated at the Globe Theatre. Night before last the legitimate took its departure, and minstrelsy came triumphantly in. Parquette and dress circle were filled by an audience of high respectability, and as for the gallery, it overflowed with the jubilant gods, to whom the evening was one to be marked with a white stone.

The entertainment offered by Emerson is perhaps as widely varied as any ever given before in Chicago by any minstrel troupe. Sixteen well-trained vocalists are introduced into the concert, the end-men being Billy Emerson and Fayette Welch, both genuine humorists. The soloists are not of pre-eminent excellence, but the harmony is rich and sweet, and the general effect is very good indeed. Welch has the true conception of the plantation negro, as was abundantly shown by two religious melodies which he interpolated incidentally into the musical part of the business. Among the vocalists there is also a singer with a soprano voice remarkably pure and unexceptionable, and under tolerable cultivation. The jokes were above the average in freshness and originality. Only one or two seemed lacking in delicacy.

The olio embodied a long list of entertaining features, all of them satisfactory to the audience, and most of them new, or so altered to suit the occasion that they had an air of newness. Milburn, called upon the bills the "Great Sensation Artist," is of the Lingard school. He has an expressive face, and a voice capable of high culture. The banjo was fingered by Harry Stanwood, who was several times recalled. Emerson seemed suffering from a severe cold, but his songs and dances were encored again and again, until repetition became impossible from mere physical exhaustion. Few things upon the programme were enjoyed more than the character songs and dances of Sheridan and Mack. The suddenness of the transformations was remarkable, and the songs had a quiet humor which made them appreciated by the more refined of the audience. The entertainment closed with Ainsley Scott's burlesque of "Il Trovatore," which was given with good mechanical and instrumental effects, and with some peculiar vocal excellences rare in travesties of similar character. With a little more delicacy in the jests, and an increase of discipline in the orchestra, which is at times obtrusive, the entertainment would fall little, if at all, below any display of minstrelsy ever seen in this city. There will be a matinee this afternoon, and the usual evening performance.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

We have already given the programme which this week forms the attraction at the West Side Opera House. The concert is pleasing, and has the usual variety. It closes with a descriptive *finale*, called "Progress," which represents the two greatest epochs in the world's history, viz.: *the burning down of Chicago and its Rebuilding*, representing Chicago in ruins and a graphic and truthful picture of Potter Palmer's Hotel in 1873. It was painted by Mr. Halley, and as a work of art is well done, and highly effective. The singing is good, and the sketches highly amusing, one of the best being entitled "Ole Bull in a Tight Place," Arlington impersonating the great Scandinavian violinist. The audiences continue good, and the bill gives eminent satisfaction.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

The Death-Dealing Derrick.

At 11:30 o'clock, yesterday morning, another derrick accident occurred in the most crowded thoroughfare in the city, through the carelessness of the laborers in charge of this terrible engine of destruction. The machine was used in raising stone for the three-story artificial stone front building on West Madison street, just east of Peoria. From criminal carelessness on the part of the men in charge, the heavy machine fell heavily across the street. An open street-car was within a few feet, but a gravel-wagon was less fortunate. It was right in the course of the derrick, which fell between the horse and wagon, smashing the whipple-tree, scaring the man very much and the horses very much more. The effect on the latter was the more disastrous, as they ran violently up Madison street, plunged about in the *debris* of the telegraph wires, brought down by the derrick, and scared into a runaway mood five or six other horses. The whole street was in an uproar. How a dozen people escaped being slaughtered through the agency of the careless laborer, it is hard to imagine.

Houses to be Moved.

At a meeting of the Mayor and Board of Public Works, yesterday, the following permits to move houses were granted: Lill Griswold, from No. 390 West Lake street to No. 28 Park street. G. A. Orvis, from No. 526 Madison street No. 188 Park avenue. P. McCarthy, No. 113 Jackson street to No. 113 Sebor street. William Zeigar, from No. 172 North Clark street to No. 568 North Wells street. Thomas Kerns, from No. 14 Smith street to No. 28 Smith street. To P. McCarthy, from the rear of No. 82 West Van Buren street to No. 128 Foster street. The applications of G. D. Buse, of No. 178 North Clark street, and of Thomas Kennedy, to move a building from No. 209 Aberdeen street to West Taylor street, were rejected.

Burning of the "Z. I. P." Barn—Stampede of Horses.

The two-story frame barn near the corner of Twenty-second and State streets, owned by a Mr. Pratt, and occupied by the "Z. I. P." Stage Company, was damaged by fire last night at 12 o'clock to the extent of $700. The loss on stock amounts to $500. The insurance is full in both cases. All the horses in the barn escaped, and had not been collected together at a late hour. Their number is variously estimated at from 50 to 100. The fire broke out in the hay-loft, and is supposed to have been the result of incendiarism.

Everything.

Colonel J. H. Wood, of Museum fame, is in the city.

—This afternoon the Troys and Socials will not play at the Base Ball Park, which will be occupied by the Board of Trade and Banker nines in a match game.

The *Ladies' Own Magazine*, formerly published in Indianapolis, is now issued in Chicago, and a neatly printed, interesting periodical it is. It ought to succeed.

—A strawberry festival, for the benefit of the Chicago Lying-in Asylum, began last evening at the Reunion Presbyterian Church on Mitchell street, between Throop and Loomis streets, and will be continued to-night and to-morrow night.

—The alarm from Box 267, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by the discovery of fire in a barn at the rear of No. 87 Carroll street. It was extinguished with nominal damage. The fire was caused by careless children playing with matches.

—The body of a boy named Thomas Darley, aged 8 years, whose parents reside at No. 154 West Taylor street, was found in the lake, at the foot of Lake street, at half-past 7 o'clock last evening. He was identified by the boy's mother, and taken home.

—When the storm was most severe yesterday morning, the spire of the Oakland Congregational Church, and a telegraph pole at Woodlawn were struck by lightning and badly damaged. A telegraph pole at Evanston was also rent. Buildings in the city escaped injury; at least none are reported injured.

—Ex-Assistant Marshal Schank writes, in reply to the paragraph in yesterday's TRIBUNE relative to his alleged refusal to lend Petrie a trumpet, stating that the latter did not apply to him personally, but sent a man to borrow the trumpet, and Schank, having none but new ones in his store, declined to accommodate him, but did not refuse to sell.

—The grand fair and festival, now in progress at the West Side Rink, for the benefit of the new Church of St. Columbkill, now in process of erection in Father Burke's parish, bids fair to be a grand success. E. F. Runyan and Stephen Palmer are candidates for a gold watch and chain, and a lively contest is looked for.

—The Pastimes deny that they forfeited a game to the Socials 9 to 0, declaring it to be the fault of the latter that the game was not played. This is a matter of grave consequence, and we hope interested correspondents will be prompt and elaborate in their communications, all of which we shall be glad to—throw on the floor.

—Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a man named L. B. Fisk, while unloading coal at No. 139 South Water street, fell in the street insensible from the effects of sunstroke. An officer of the Lake street squad conveyed him to the drug store of Dr. Farwell, where he was treated. The case is a severe one, but the patient is likely to recover. He resides at No. 64 Fisk street.

—Fine reading, artistic singing, and delicious strawberries are the attractions of the entertainment to be given, to-morrow evening, at the Grant place M. E. Church. Mr. John H. McIntosh will read, Blanche Tucker, Belle McIntosh, and Mr. Hatch will sing, Miss Georgina McCrackon will play the piano, and a corps of pretty girls will dish up the berries and cream. Who can stay away?

—The Board of Public Works yesterday granted the following building permits: John P. Sendelback, four-stories and basement, 40x20 feet, in the rear of factory northeast corner of Monroe and Clinton streets; to Ezra Taylor, two-stories and basement, 44 feet square, Nos. 96 and 98 Hill street; to Fred Michel, two-stories and basement, 31x75 feet, on Sangamon street.

—The Young Men's Christian Association, of Chicago, acknowledges the recent donation to its Library of sundry excellent publications of Messrs. J. B. Barr, Hyde & Co., through the kindness of Mr. T. C. Day, of that house. This library is on a free basis and its shelves have many vacancies just waiting to be filled with good books, to supply the growing demand upon it. The Association will most gratefully accept similar donations from other publishers or agencies here, as well as from any persons willing to aid it.

—Coroner Stephens held the following inquests yesterday: At No. 33 Kramer street, on the body of Peter Trassell, who died in a fit on Sunday night; verdict, heart disease. At No. 88 Market street, on the body of John McCarthy, who, on Sunday afternoon, fell from a wagon near the corner of Kinzie and Wells streets, receiving injuries from which he died on Monday evening; verdict, accidental death. Deceased leaves a wife and children.

—A meeting of the gentlemen interested in the formation of a military regiment in this city, was held last evening, in Thompson's Block, corner of Peoria and Sangamon streets. General O. L. Mann presided over the deliberations of the meeting, whose principal business was to listen to the report of the special Committee on Organization, of which General Mann is the Chairman. The Committee reported progress, and the meeting adjourned until Tuesday evening next, at the same place.

—About 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon a young man named James Hartwell, employed as switchman by the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, was run over by a locomotive in the yards, and had both legs cut off below the knee. He was removed to the County Hospital. It is thought that he cannot live. The accident was caused by Hartwell getting one of his feet stuck in a frog just as the locomotive approached.

—A hard-looking sailor named Robert Armend, who has been boarding at No. 124 East Indiana street, attempted to leave for Milwaukee at 10 o'clock last night, taking with him a large quantity of clothing and other articles belonging to his fellow-boarders. He was arrested at the depot by Officer O'Hara, to whom he was pointed out by the boarding-house keeper. Armend is supposed to have stolen sums of money from the boarders at various times.

—A man named Charles Johns, residing at 213 West Lake street, observed the body of a little girl, apparently about 9 years of age, floating in the lake at the foot of Van Buren street bridge, about half-past 6 o'clock last evening. He notified two police officers, who had it removed to the Morgue. The girl is supposed to be the daughter of Mrs. Bourgois, a South Clark street boarding-house keeper, who was drowned owing to a boating accident some days since.

—A Boston telegram states that on Monday night, at the Howard Athenæum, while Geraldine and Leopold, well known in Chicago, were performing their trapeze act, and as Geraldine was hanging suspended with one foot clasped between her companion's legs, by some means the hold was broken, and she fell head foremost to the stage, a distance of twenty-two feet. When picked up, a surgeon was called, when it was found no bones were broken, but that her system has been badly jarred.

—A correspondent desires us to settle a controversy as to the largest attendance at the Lake Front Park in 1871 to witness a base ball match. The loss of files of THE TRIBUNE renders it impossible to be accurate as to date, but there is no doubt that the largest number of spectators ever assembled to see a game on the Lake Front Park was on the occasion of the White Stocking-Mutual game, about the 8th or 10th of July, 1871, when about twelve thousand people were present.

—Henry Rhines and John W. Coon played a practice game of French caroms last evening, which was one of the most remarkable exhibitions of billiard skill ever witnessed in this city. The game was ended from necessity at 300 points, Coon then having the balls and being a few points ahead. Each player made half a dozen runs ranging all the way from 20 to 50, and the average of both could not be far from 15. Rhines plays better now than ever before, and is more likely to win the coming match with Parker than many people think.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by E. de Yongh, optician, under the Sherman House, every half hour: At 7:30 a. m., 71 degrees; 8 a. m., 72; 8:30 a. m., 75; 9 a. m., 77; 9:30 a. m., 79; 10 a. m., 81; 10:30 a. m., 82; 11 a. m., 84; 11:30 a. m., 86; 12 m., 86; 12:30 p. m., 87; 1 p. m., 84; 1:30 p. m., 84; 2 p. m., 83; 2:30 p. m., 84; 3 p. m., 83; 3:30 p. m., 83; 4 p. m., 82; 4:30 p. m., 81; 5 p. m., 80; 5:30 p. m., 79; 6 p. m., 80—in the shade. At noon the mercury indicated 100 degrees in the sun.

—The American *Register*, Paris, of June 8 notes the whereabouts of the following Chicagoans abroad: Paris, Miss H. Corcoran, J. A. Cutier and family, Alexander H. Ewing, W. H. D. Lewis, the Palmers, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. A. R., Miss E. D., A. S., Jr., Captain A. S., F. S. M., N. B., and W. L.; Charles D. Reiyea, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Salisbury. London, Dr. H. A. Johnson, Miss F. B. Johnson, Pinkey Finnigan, W. W. Phelps, Rev. Edward and Mrs. Sullivan. Geneva, Mrs. M. M. Jenkins, F. Gaylord, E. P. and Miss Lottie Whitehead. Brussels, T. L. Schureman. Berlin, B. C. Jones. Baden Baden, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ruger. Hanover, Charles Becker.

—J. J. Ivins, the Baltimore diamond-robber who was arrested here by Detectives Simmons and Elliott some days ago, still remains at the Madison Street Station. It is probable that he will be taken away to-day by Detective Mitchell, of Baltimore. The owner of the diamonds is Mrs. A. J. Young. Ivins says he was the lady's agent and confidential adviser, and believes that he will come out of his difficulties without penalty. He attributes his arrest to the interference of Baltimore detectives, and claims that he can prove, upon his return to that city, that he did not commit the crime with which he stands charged.

—At half-past 1 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. J. A. Taylor, whose husband keeps a [illegible] store at No. 347 West Van Buren street, was awakened by the noise of breaking glass in the store front. She awoke Mr. Taylor, who proceeded to reconnoitre, and discovered that three burglars were at work on the show window, trying to effect an entrance. His motto, like the miner's, was, "first we fire, and then inquire," and he sent a bullet in the direction of the party, who scampered off incontinently, leaving behind them, as was afterwards noticed, a knife, with which they had been digging off the putty preparatory to removing the pane of glass, the crack of which led to their detection.

—Chicago is indebted for the following timely warning to the Charleston, Mass., *Advertiser*: "If Chicago has an eye to business in proposing to Gilmore to go there next year to organize a monster festival—a sort of 'Hymn of Triumph'—we send her a timely warning. The Peace Jubilee has actually brought business almost to a stand still here. Business men themselves feel every day as though yesterday was a great holiday, and as though they could not go easy in the traces quite yet, while the prospective customers from abroad, if they were ever seriously disposed, prove to be mere sight-seers, and the sweating receptacles of cooling beverages. Chicago, beware!"

MINNESOTA.

Important Judicial Decision—Editorial Convention—Gathering of Knights Templar.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, June 25.—During a trial in the United States Circuit Court, to-day, Justice Miller gave an extra-judicial decision that fees of the St. Croix land grant is vested in the State of Wisconsin, and was not divested, and could not be divested, save by special act of Congress or decree of the Court, and that it might be only divested by a decree of Court.

The sixth annual meeting of the Minnesota Editorial Association was held in the Chamber of Commerce to-day. W. B. Mitchell, of the St. Cloud *Journal*, was elected President for the succeeding year. Ignatius Donnelly addressed the Association in the evening,—subject: "Necessity of Reform in the Civil Service of the United States."

The annual Convention of the different Commanderies and Knights Templars was held in Masonic Hall, this city, to-day. All the Commanderies in the State, seven in number, were represented.

Probable Fatal Accident—The Minnesota Turnfest.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 25.—A very sad accident occurred at 10 o'clock this evening to a son of P. Von Vlissenger, aged 16 years, which, it is feared, will soon prove fatal. While enjoying himself at a festival held in the third story of Kelly & Brackett's Hall, he mistook the window for a balcony, and fell a distance of nearly seventy feet, injuring him internally. At 11 o'clock, blood issued very freely from the stomach, thus indicating no hopes of recovery.

The Turnfest of the State is assembling for a week's sport and recreation.

The Greeley sentiment is on the increase daily. Weather very hot.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, June 25.—PASSED DOWN—Props Merchant, Champlain, China, James Fisk, Java; bark Joseph Masten; schrs Lillie Parsons, New Dominion, Ayr, Josephine.

PASSED UP—Prop Arizona; bark S. V. R. Watson; schrs Carlingford, Chenango, Prince Alfred, John Magee, Snow, Cross.

WIND—Northeast.

DETROIT, June 25.—Evening—PASSED UP—Props Colorado, Peerless, Collin Campbell, and barges Forest City and barges; bark George Thurston; schrs T. W. Perry, Southwest, W. B. Allen, Kenosha, Jennie and Annie, Senator, Prince, Alexander, Grace Sherwood, Cambridge. PASSED DOWN—Prop Moore and barges.

WIND—Northeast.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn declined; mixed, 57@58c; white, 70@71c. Others unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 24½; sight, ½ premium; gold, 112½.

COTTON—Dull; sales, 400 bales; good ordinary 22c; low middlings, 23½c; middlings, 24½c; receipts, 114 bales; exports, to Philadelphia, 229 bales; stock, 25,398 bales.

Carriages.

Some of the finest specimens in carriages and buggies that have been brought to this city are now to be seen at the carriage warerooms of Messrs. Garland, Holmes & Co., Nos. 50 and 52 North Canal street. These elegant carriages are from the celebrated manufactory of Hall & Bartlett, Rockford. In finish and elegance they are unsurpassed.

Heat and Irritation of the Scalp.

Burnett's Cocoaine gives immediate relief.

Floods in Pennsylvania.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 25.—The rains of the last two days have produced a heavy flood in the Tioga River, in Tioga County, Pa. Dunham's boom has broken away and 3,000,000 feet of logs swept off. The logs were the property of Fox, Weston & Bronson, of Painted Post, N. Y. The Lawrenceville & Wellsboro Railroad is washed away in several places, and all the trains stopped. The Blossburg Road, at Mitchell, is under water. The whole country is inundated in the vicinity of Mitchell, the water being over the fence-tops, washing out the grain-fields, and compelling people to move out of their houses in boats.

FOREIGN.

GERMANY.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The London *Telegraph* says an explanation has been offered in the German Parliament, at the first reading of the bill against Jesuits, to the effect that the contemplated movement against that body is solely in their political, and not in their religious capacity, and that it must not be construed as exhibiting any antagonism to the Church of Rome. It was, moreover, a provisional movement only, and necessitated by the opposition of the Society of Jesus to the State. Among kindred societies included in the order for removal are the Lignorians, the Freres, Ignorantins, and two scholastic orders which are respectively under French and Roman authority. In the course of the debate some strong assertions were made as to the operations of the Jesuits in tampering with German unity. There was said to be forming a Roman Catholic league in France, Italy, and Austria, and some Germans belonging to the Society were even alleged to have been won over.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, June 25.—A London despatch states that the lock-out of builders, carpenters, and joiners is the result of the refusal of the men to accept the compromise offered by the employers. Twenty thousand are out of work. They have been joined by the masons and bricklayers. The men demand 51 hours instead of 56½ hours per week, and also one shilling per day pay additional. The employers state that the demand does not justify the advance. The men state that the reason of the present strike is the increased expenses of living, and that they do not fear any interference from workmen outside of London, as the latter obtain better pay than those in the city. They say their Unions are financially strong, and they feel confident of success. The London *Times* says that the strike will result in England losing her present advantages in industrial productions.

LONDON, June 25.—The storm yesterday unroofed and destroyed several houses, and destroyed the crops in Stafford and other midland counties.

LIVERPOOL, June 25.—Arrived—The Algeria, City of Brooklyn, Atlantic, and Assyria, from New York.

LONDON, June 25.—Viscount Milton has resigned his seat as member of the House of Commons.

NEW YORK, June 25.—London papers of the 15th report a terrific hurricane and water spout at Ruschuck, which destroyed 500 houses, and sank two boats, killing and injuring several persons.

LONDON, June 25.—At the session of the House of Lords, to-night, the Ballot bill, as amended in that body, passed to a third reading.

ITALY.

ROME, June 25.—The Pope to-day received members of the German Literary Club, of this city, and, in the course of his remarks on the occasion, made use of the following language: "The persecution of Catholics has commenced in Germany, but they display courage under affliction, and have notified the German Government that the persecution of the Church is folly. The Church," said the Holy Father, "remains triumphant. We have asked Bismarck how it is that the once-contented German Bishops have, according to the expressed belief of the German Government, been suddenly transformed into dangerous conspirators. No reply has yet been received. Let us pray to our Father in Heaven that the stone may fall that will complete the overthrow of the Colossus."

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 25.—Official announcement is made to-day of the appointment of the following Spanish Ministers abroad: Senor Moret, London; Senor Asquerino, Vienna, and Senor Escasura, Berlin.

MADRID, June 25.—Several small Carlist bands, which have been lurking in Andalusia, formed themselves into one body near Jerez, and entered the town and threw up barricades. The Insurgents were, however, compelled to leave, as a force of Government cavalry attacked them, and drove them from the town. They were pursued by the loyal forces, who captured fifty-one prisoners.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 25.—M. Larcy, late Minister of Public Works, has been chosen President of the party of the Right in the National Assembly.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, June 25.—General Sherman arrived last night, and dined with the American representatives, and subsequently visited Charles Francis Adams in company with Caleb Cushing.

HUNGARY.

PESTH, June 25.—The elections for members of the House of Representatives has taken place, and, so far as known, resulted in the return of a large majority of the supporters of Francis Deak.

CANADA.

QUEBEC, Canada, June 25.—Lord Dufferin, the new Governor General of Canada, Lady Dufferin, and suite, arrived to-day, and were received by Sir Hastings Doyle, Sir John A. Macdonald, and others. The new Governor General was sworn in this afternoon.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, June 25.—A Washington despatch states that Spanish war vessels have been instructed to seize the American steamers Virginius and Edgar Stewart. The Virginius, as appears by a letter received here from her Captain, yesterday, was at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, in the latter part of May, very leaky, and would be unable to receive the necessary repairs there and be obliged to leave for Martinique. Two Spanish war vessels were in port. Their officers were enraged at the refusal of the Venezuelan Government to deliver the Virginius up to them, and threatened to cut her out, whereupon the Venezuelans trained the guns of their fort upon the Spaniards, and the latter quieted down. The Virginius is also out of coal.

ILLINOIS.

Brutal Assault Upon a Man and Woman at Jacksonville.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, June 25.—Last night, John Coppack and wife reached here from Pittsfield, over the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway. In passing afoot from the depot of that road to the depot of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Road, at about 11 o'clock, three ruffians suddenly sprang upon them, two of whom seized Coppack and held him, while the third seized and attempted to violate his wife. In the struggle between the ruffian and Mrs. Coppack, the woman was badly bruised and beaten, but the fiend failed in his hellish purpose. Mr. Coppack was badly battered and bruised before he succeeded in extricating himself from the scoundrels. They never desisted from their villainous designs until the cries of the woman reached the ears of a man in the neighborhood, who ran to their relief, when the villains fled. John Keyes and James O'Donnell were arrested to-day, charged with being two of the three villains, and, after a preliminary examination, were held to bail in the enormous sum of $300 each. O'Donnell gave bail and was discharged, and Keyes was sent to jail in default of bail.

Races at Jackson, Mich.

Special dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., June 25.—The great races commenced here to-day, with a 3 minute race and a 2:44 race, the former having twelve entries, as follows: W. T. Ball, Middletown, O., Captain; H. C. Goodrich, Chicago, "Sterling;" Ezra Kipp, Battle Creek, "Wild Bill;" John Demass, Detroit, "Lizzie D;" J. P. Gilbert, Cleveland, "Jessie;" Wm. Patrick, Chicago, "Kimball;" James Wilson, Rushville, Ind., "Cy Auger;" Lew Glens, St. Louis, "Harry Foley;" R. M. Anderson, Nashville, "Nelly;" Abraham Johnson, Baltimore, "Jennie;" Mat Calvin, St. Louis, "Lady Fawcett;" T. P. Roach, Cincinnati, "G. W. Leonard." "Sterling," "Wild Bill," and "Captain" were drawn. The following is the summary:

Premiums, $1,500; $750 to first, $400 to second, $200 to third, $150 to fourth.

Jennie	5	1	1	1
Kimball	4	3	3	3
Lizzie D	6	5	2	2
Nellie	3	4	6	4
Harry Foley	2	6	7	5
Cy. Augur	1	2	4dis	
G. W. Leonard	7	7	5dis	
Jessie	dis			
Lady Fawcett	dis			

Time—2:39¾; 2:39½; 2:35¼; 2:40½.

In the 2:44 race for purse of $1,000, $500 to 1st, $250 to 2d, $150 to 3d and $100 to 4th, the following were the entries: Willie B. Fisk, Coldwater, "General Sherman;" A. H. Buck, Chicago, "Hattie;" H. N. Moore, Coldwater, "Jennie Moore;" Wm. Patrick, Chicago, "Ida;" P. V. Johnson, Jackson, "Maggie Casey;" James Wilson, Rushville, Ind., "Rushville;" H. H. Crawford, Warren, Pa., "St. Vincent;" R. M. Anderson, Nashville, "John Chambers;" Abraham Johnson, Baltimore, "W. Hampton;" J. N. Helmer, Evans Mills, N. Y., "Lady Dexter;" Benjamin Helmer, Evans Mills, "Wicked Will." St. Vincent, Lady Dexter, and Wicked Will were drawn.

The following is

THE RUNNING.

Gen. Sherman, dead heat	1	1	1	
Hampton, dead heat	3	2	2	
John Chambers	2	4	3	3
Maggie Casey	5	5	dis.	
Hattie	1	2	dis.	
Rushville	6	dis.		
Ida	dis			
Jennie Moore	dis			

Time, 2:38, 2:34, 2:29¾, 2:36.

Are Women Non-Combatants?

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 25.—Mrs. Loomis, from the East, lectured last night at Platt's Hall, against woman suffrage. She was interrupted, hissed, and jeered, by leading female suffragists present. Hon. David Meeker demanded that the disgraceful conduct should cease, or the woman compelled to leave the hall, for which Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens, editress of the *Pioneer*, the suffragist organ, drew a pistol on him in the hall, demanding an apology from him, but was compelled to put it in her pocket by the bystanders.

THE JUBILEE.

A Popular Programme—Visit of President Grant—Other Musical Festivals in Prospect.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLISEUM, BOSTON, June 25.—This has been the slam-bang day of the Jubilee. The reduction of the prices, the announcement that the President would be in attendance, the combination of all the foreign bands, and a very popular programme, had the effect to fill every seat in the vast building. In addition to this, the huge lobbies, which hold several thousand people, were completely jammed. The sight, of itself, was an imposing one, for such an audience was probably never before seen in this country, if in the world, packed into one building. It was literally an ocean of faces. The number present is computed all the way from fifty to seventy-five thousand, and it will probably reach nearer the latter than the former figures. It was expected that the presence of the President would be the great event of the day, but, as it eventuated, the President was the smallest. He arrived in this city this morning by the Fall River boat, and went to the Revere House without attracting special attention. This afternoon the Boston Lancers escorted him to the Coliseum through the rain, a crowd of about 200 people witnessing the departure. At the Coliseum, although the combined military bands played "Hail to the Chief," and the chorus sang "See the Conquering Hero Comes," his entry into the building did not seem to attract any special applause; in fact, not any more than has greeted the ordinary musical performance. The crowd seemed to gratify its curiosity by climbing on the benches to look at him. There were no cheers given for him, as upon the occasion of the first Jubilee. In the matter of applause, both Gilmore and Zerrahn have received much more than Grant did to-day. When he departed only those who were in his immediate vicinity knew anything about it, and his exit was, therefore, unknown to the great crowd. As far, therefore, as the popular political feeling was concerned, there was no significance attached to his visit, and, if it was meant to have any, it wretchedly failed. Three years ago, as I remember his reception, it was a perfect whirlwind of ovation; but to-day the popular spirit was becalmed; the people evidently came to hear the music, not to see the President, and they got their fill. All four of the bands were in attendance—the American, French, German, and English. The American band only did its duty in saluting the President, in company with the other bands, and is not worthy of further mention. The English band met with a hearty reception, and for their first piece played selections from Bellini's operas, "Puritan," "Norma," "Somnambula," and "Beatrice di Tenda," and, for their *encore*, the "Tannhauser March." The German band also met with a similarly enthusiastic reception, and played a fantasia on themes from the "Huguenots" in fine style, and, being *encored*, replied with a march. The honors were reserved for the French band. The tremendous ovation which they received indicated that they were the favorites, and this indication, before they left the stage, grew into a palpable fact, as they were *encored* no less than five times, amid the most enthusiastic cheering. It was amid these *encores* that Grant took his departure with his friends, Henry Wilson, Secretary Fish, Boutwell, Cresswell Robeson, two of the military family, Porter and Babcock, and George B. Loring, and it was perhaps owing to the popular demonstration to the French band that the people forgot they were going.

The band played for its programme piece the overture to "Zampa," and for its *encores* a polka with cornet solo, the "Marseillaise," "John Brown," and "Yankee Doodle," the popular enthusiasm increasing with each new piece. As a mark of the popular regard, the ovation was a significant one, and the verdict was in favor of that band over all the others. The verdict is a just one, for, in all that enters into the composition of a band, and performance of band music, the French are as far ahead of the Germans and English as the latter are ahead of our bands.

Madame Leutner also created a perfect storm of applause by her marvellous rendering of an air and variations by Adam, accompanied by the flute played by Kappitz, the well-known leader of the Globe Theatre orchestra, in Boston. The execution by both performers was a musical wonder, the flute and voice taking the intricate running accompaniment to the theme alternately, closing with staccato runs in unison. No such elaborate and complete vocalism has ever been heard here before, and the oldest musicians went into raptures.

Strauss was also one of the heroes of the day, and carried off two *encores*. His programme piece was the "Artist's Life Waltz," and the *encores* the "Pizzicato Polka," and "Beautiful Blue Danube Waltz."

Madame Rudersdorff sang a national hymn called "Homage to Columbia," written by herself, the composition of which was much better than the singing, owing to the frightful manner in which she forced her voice. It received an *encore*, however, more for its sentiment than the vocalism.

The chorus had but one or two numbers, and these were repetitions of the "Anvil Chorus," "Star Spangled Banner," and "God Save the Queen," which were given in deference to popular requests.

To-morrow afternoon another popular concert is to be given, and in the evening the great International Ball, for which elaborate preparations have been made. Strauss will conduct an orchestra of about five hundred musicians, and the indications are that the attendance will be immense.

The lack of popular enthusiasm upon the appearance of Grant is the theme of considerable comment to-night, especially among the journalists.

It is still yet uncertain whether Gilmore will come to Chicago to give a monster concert. Certain parties came on from Chicago to treat with him to that effect, but, either from negligence or some other cause, did not succeed in laying any definite proposition before him, so that to-day he is in the dark as to the real nature of their mission. I have the very best of authority, however, for saying that he will come to Chicago this fall or next year if any intelligent proposal is made to him, and if the enterprise is financially guaranteed, and will give a concert with an orchestra of five hundred, and a chorus of five thousand, if that much material can be had in the West. I have also the same authority for saying that this jubilee will be the last of these immense affairs. Hereafter a smaller number of singers and a higher class of music will be the rule.

[To the Associated Press.]

BOSTON, June 25.—The Coliseum was filled to overflowing to-day. Over 5,000 people were turned away from the doors. Twenty thousand tickets for standing were sold. The audience is estimated at 70,000. The foreign bands joined with the Marine Band, of Washington, in performing "Hail to the Chief," in honor of the President, who, with Secretaries Fish, Boutwell, Robeson, Senator Wilson, and other distinguished guests, occupied seats in the auditorium. The President received a cordial greeting, as he entered, from the vast audience. "See the Conquering Hero Comes" was the first choral, followed by "Homage to Columbia," composed and sung by Madame Rudersdorff, accompanied by the Grenadier Guards' band. Madame Peschka-Leutner gave her aria and variations, and repeated it in reply to an *encore*. Strauss electrified the audience with two of his waltzes. The German Grenadier Band gave a fantasie from "Les Huguenots," which was received with great favor. The Anvil Chorus was repeated with the usual outside accompaniments. An original hymn, "Hail, Gentle Peace," was sung by the chorus and audience with magnificent effect. The "Star Spangled Banner" was given with great *eclat*. The overture to "Zampa," by the Garde Republicaine Band, was rapturously applauded. The Jubilee singers from Nashville were received with the customary *furore*. A military march, entitled "The Prussian Prize," closed the most brilliant programme of the Jubilee season.

OHIO.

Death of an Aged Minister—Cincinnati Board of Trade—Commencement Exercises.

CINCINNATI, O., June 25.—The Rev. Robert Crossette, a well-known minister of the Congregational Church, died at his residence at College Hill, last night, aged 72. The greater part of his life was spent in the East, where he was settled over churches in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. He came to Ohio in 1868.

The Directors of the Board of Trade have authorized a meeting of its members, with a view to determining means to remedy the present system of State and municipal taxation, which they regard as unequal in its burdens.

Hon. Lewis B. Guncke, of Dayton, resident manager of the National Soldiers' Home, and formerly Senator from the Preble and Montgomery Districts, is prominently spoken of as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourth Ohio District.

The Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery held its commencement exercises to-night. Address and conferring of degrees by Bishop Wiley, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Valedictory address by Professor Reed, and eighteen graduates.

COLUMBUS, O., June 25.—Colonel Burr, Warden of the Penitentiary, and other officials of that institution, to-day, concluded their investigation into the cause of the recent boiler explosion in one of the manufacturing establishments within the prison walls. After taking the testimony of a number of prisoners and several experienced engineers, the officers state, without hesitation, that the explosion was caused from want of water in the boilers. They immediately ordered that James H. Wilson, who had supervision of the brush factory, and who was responsible more than anyone else for the neglect, to be prohibited in future from being in the employ of contractors at the Penitentiary. He will probably go unpunished, although the evidence proves him to have been so neglectful before, at different times, that it is marvelous the explosion had not occurred much sooner.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—It is stated that the reports sent from here a few days since relative to the cotton crop were altogether too sanguine, and that unless the crop of 1871 be considered an average yield the growing crop certainly cannot come under that classification. In consequence of the severe and protracted drought in almost the entire cotton States in the spring, three-fourths of the crop is considered three weeks behind-hand, and cannot be saved except by a most favorable fall. It is thought that the yield will fall 1,200,000 bales behind the yield of 1870.

[To the Associated Press.]

REVENUE NOTICE.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that tobacco arriving in collection districts under transportation in bond since June 6, for which warehousing bonds have not been given, may be returned to the factory, and the bond be cancelled or held by the Collector on the transportation bond until July 1, and said bond be cancelled by the payment of tax at twenty cents by stamps immediately fixed and cancelled.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Leslie C. Hanks as Consul General of Guatemala for the States of California, Oregon, and Nevada, and the Territories of Washington, Arizona, Utah, Montana, Idaho, and Alaska.

THE NEWS BY STATES.

ILLINOIS.

The Quincy *Evening Call* will cease to exist July 1.

—The car shops of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad are to be located in Danville, though the enterprising little town of Momence raised $125,000 to retain them.

—Charles Petrie, son of F. G. Petrie, of Oregon, Ogle County, has been appointed mail route agent on the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, to take position July 1.

—Colonel K. K. Jones, of Quincy, being just now out of business as an office-seeker, is interesting himself with schemes for a public park in that city.

—Edward Brunton, living with Erastus Ross, at Jacksonville, was last week gored to death by a bull.

—A son of Edward Rutz of Belleville, Republican nominee for State Treasurer, was drowned, last Friday evening, while bathing in the Mississippi River at East St. Louis, and at last accounts the body had not been recovered.

—The Normal University near Bloomington, will to-morrow graduate a class of twenty ladies and sixteen gentlemen.

—George Opdyke, of New York, has presented a bell to the Methodist Church at Opdyke, Jefferson County.

—The Rev. C. Anderson, editor and publisher of our Swedish local contemporary, *Zion's Banner*, proposes soon to begin the re-issue in monthly parts, and in the English language of a magazine entitled *Pietisten*—the Pietist, which was published in Stockholm, Sweden, between the years 1843 and 1868. The contents are of a miscellaneous religious character, and are regarded as part of the cream of Scandinavian literature. The original publication was the life work of the noted Swedish author C. O. Rosenius, who died in the latter year.—*Galesburg Register*.

—About $25,000 of interest is due on the city bonds on July 1, and so far as we can learn, no provision has been made to meet the demand.—*Springfield Register*.

—The Vandalia line is now running twenty-seven freight trains daily on its road, largely extras.

—The bond-holders in the Macoupin County cases have obtained a judgment in the United States Court, at Springfield, against the county for interest due on the bonds up to this time.

WISCONSIN.

The dry goods establishment of Goll & Frank, at Milwaukee, was burned, Monday night; loss, $170,000. The lightning struck the building, knocking off the cornice, and blowing the sash of the upper course of windows over the street.

—The wagon manufactory at Monroe was burned Saturday evening. Loss, $25,000.

—J. C. Squires, of Platteville, sets down the value of the mineral product of Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette Counties at $1,000,000.

—N. B. Latta, the notorious Monroe counterfeiter, was on Tuesday sentenced, at Madison, to ten years' imprisonment.

IOWA.

C. H. Phelps, of Burlington, has been named for Circuit Judge by a Convention of lawyers.

—It is said that along the Mississippi River crops are two weeks behind those of the Western part of the State.

—On the 19th a hurricane did $5,000 damage at Spirit Lake.

—The whole line of the Iowa Pacific Road is under contract as far west as Fort Dodge, sixty miles, and is one-half already graded. The construction of the entire line by winter is considered certain.

—A party of young men who left Muscatine, April 29, on horseback, bound for Denver, reached their destination on the 15th inst., having travelled nearly a thousand miles in that time, besides losing sixteen days by stopping along the route.

INDIANA.

The wholesale grocery trade of Lafayette is said to be about $1,950,000 annually.

—During the present month, the Masonic Mutual Benefit Society has paid three benefits, amounting to $13,674.60, which makes the total amount paid by this society to the widows and orphans of deceased Indiana Masons, in round numbers, $188,000.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

—Paul Schrader, a well-known member of the Kekionga Base Ball Club, Fort Wayne, was taken suddenly ill, Monday, and died.

—The Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad will be completed to Denver, Ind., the present week, at which point, it intersects the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, forming the shortest and most direct route from Detroit to Indianapolis. The road will be completed to Logansport by the 1st of September.

—John Browning, of Indianapolis, has bought the celebrated bay trotting mare Tennessee for $11,000.

MICHIGAN.

Schuyler Colfax will celebrate the Fourth of July in Kalamazoo, and La Mountain will go up from there in a balloon.

—Captain J. C. Burrows has carried the Republican primaries for Congress, in Kalamazoo County, beating Charles S. May. The Convention (Fourth district) will be held at Decatur, Aug. 7, and other aspirants are Dr. Josiah Andrews, of Paw Paw, and Charles W. Clisbee, of Cass. Congressman Stoughton is understood not to be a candidate.

MINNESOTA.

The stables of David Burke, at St. Paul were burned, Sunday, with eight horses, carriages, etc. Loss $10,000.

—The Indians accused of the Oak Lake massacre, and the man who sold them liquor, (original cause of the terrible affair,) have all been arrested.

—The largest immigration to Southern Minnesota ever known is now settling in our frontier counties. It far exceeds the immense immigration of 1866.—*Wells Atlas*.

—The hospital for the insane, at St. Peter, is overcrowded, some 250 patients being there, and no more can be admitted.

—The most valuable horse, probably, in Stearns County, is the Eich-Taylor quadruped, which has been the subject of four jury trials, and has cost about $800.

MISSOURI.

The Rev. Mr. Berkely, acquitted of an infamous charge, preached, last Sunday, in a hall at St. Louis, and hopes to organize a society.

—The St. Louis Mercantile Library has received the donation of 2,700 volumes of British Patent Office Reports.

—It is proposed to locate the Social Evil hospital in the Cheltenham suburbs of St. Louis, to which protest is made, and answered by Mayor Brown, in effect, that the same objections as those put forward would probably be urged by others, wherever a site might be chosen.

—John L. Thomas, who came from Ireland fifteen years ago and began as a day laborer, is now the Potter Palmer of St. Louis, having in course of construction twenty-nine buildings, with future plans even more extensive.

—Andrew J. Peirce, President of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, received notice yesterday that four car loads of silver ore had been shipped to his care by Montana mines for smelting works supposed to have been established at Cheltenham. The consignment is a fore-cast of what would come if the Thirty-fifth Parallel road was built, and the smelting works were in existence.—*St. Louis Times*.

—A fire at Lexington, last Thursday, destroyed six business houses in the centre of the city. The loss on stock is from $60,000 to $70,000.

KANSAS.

A grain elevator of huge proportions is in course of erection a Ossage Mision.

—Leavenworth boys are afflicted with the "run-away" mania, and several are missing. Four were overtaken in a body the other day.

NEVADA.

The business portion of Mineral Hill was burned on the 16th. Loss, $80,000.

—There was a sharp frost at Elko the 17th, and ice formed an inch thick.

CALIFORNIA.

Mrs. Latimer has been elected School Trustee in a district of Sonoma County.

—About 1,000 acres of cotton will be raised in California this season.

—A party of Costa Ricans, with Dr. Jose Maria Montealegre, formerly President of Costa Rica, at their head, have purchased lands in the neighborhood of San Rafael for the purpose of going into the cultivation of coffee.

—The long looked for beginning of work, or, at least, the essential preliminaries, on the California end of the Texas Pacific Railroad, seems to be assured, for Monday a party of engineers, sent forward by President Scott, arrived from the East, and started yesterday morning by steamer for San Diego, headed by Mr. Rutter, Principal Assistant Division Engineer.—*San Francisco Bulletin*.